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Appointed To UN By The President

Dr. Zelma George of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently appointed UN alternate delegate by President Eisenhower to fill the unexpired term of the late C. W. Anderson Jr. of Louisville, Ky. Dr. George is shown here as she made a personal report to the President at the White House upon return from a six month lecture around the world, under the auspices of the USA Department of State last year.

Dr. George, wife of Clayborne George, well known attorney of Cleveland, was a recent member of the President's Committee to plan the 1960 White House Conference on Children and youth. She and her husband attended the Los Angeles Links Assembly.

The U.N.'s Growing Stature

IN ITS 15 years of existence, the United Nations has known its measure of despair. The clash of sovereignties and ideologies, the ready veto of the Russians and the always delicate temperament of the over-shadowed small nations have often risen, singly or together, to paralyze the peacemaking machinery of the U.N.

But taking one thing with the next the U.N. has more than vindicated the view (as expressed by President Eisenhower) that it represents "man's best organized hope to substitute the conference table for the battlefield."

Three times within the past few days, the U.N.—through its Security Council—has revalidated its worth as an international forum.

¶ With the Congo aflame and its reckless young minister threatening to invite Russian intervention, the council dispatched a U.N. force to the Congo and is in the process of pacifying the turbulent young republic.

¶ An abusive clash between the U.S. and Cuba was swiftly referred to the Organization of American States, out of reach of the Soviet propaganda mills.

¶ Russia's charges that an American RB-47 violated Soviet air space (and for which reason was shot down) were overwhelmingly rejected

★

IN ONE case, a possible war was averted. In the second, a brawl with Russia as a gleeful participant was avoided. But it was the RB-47 incident, involving a brutality that is almost routine in the Cold War, that produced the most compelling demonstration of U.N. effectiveness.

Taking Russia's own charges, Ambassador Lodge thoroughly discredited the lie that the plane was on a provocative flight over Russia when gunned down.

Quietly and effectively, he documented a series of Russian spy incidents along America's coasts. One Russian plane, Lodge said, flew within five miles of U.S. territory. Though annoyingly close, the plane was not molested. Yet, said the Ambassador, when a U.S. plane traveled within 30 miles of Russia, it was shot down—over international waters.

The plane would have been farther from Russian territory, said Lodge, except that Red fighters forced it landward, hoping to shoot it down on land and thus reap another propaganda coup.

This astonishing and criminal fact is established beyond doubt [said Lodge] by the evidence of our scientific devices, which followed the RB-47 through all the events I have described.

★

IMPRESSIVE as was his presentation, however, it was only the U.S. version against the Soviet version. Had Lodge called for the usual condemnation, the effect would doubtless have been a vote of East vs. West with the neutrals abstaining.

Instead, Lodge invited the Russians to submit the dispute to an impartial commission or to the International Court of Justice, with a full investigation of Russia's charges and America's denial.

The Russians should be eager to do so, said Lodge. If they were right, the results would be "good for them."

But the Russians were having none of it. The Soviet delegate promptly rejected the proposal — and in the eyes of the world tacitly admitted Russia's guilt. Shortly thereafter, even the neutral members of the Security Council, who ordinarily abstain in Cold War disputes, voted to reject the Russian charges.

As a final, masterly act, Lodge supported an Italian resolution that the Red Cross contact the two RB-47 survivors being held as spies. Russia invoked its 89th veto (against none for the U.S.) to kill what the majority of the council considered to be a "compassionate resolution."

★

WITH the collapse of high-level East-West diplomacy, the U.N. will play an increasing role in the weeks ahead. Its next task, if President Eisenhower's suggestion is carried out, will be establishment of a disarmament commission to succeed the Geneva talks that were scuttled by Russia.

For the U.S., there will be more opportunities to demonstrate Russia's aggression and obstructive tactics. Sensitive to world opinion, the Soviet bloc can't boycott the U.N.; it can only remain to block orderly settlements by use of the damaging verto.

Either way, the U.S. profits.

Cuba Backs Khrushchev's U. N. Ideas

HAVANA (AP) — Prime Minister Fidel Castro's regime threw its weight Saturday behind Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's United Nations proposals. It added emphasis by formally recognizing the Communist governments of Red China and North Korea.

The semiofficial newspaper Revolucion called the Soviet leader's speech "formidable."

"Never before have there been pronounced (in the General Assembly) words so precise to express ideas of such force and clarity," it added.

Castro's controlled press and radio extolled Khrushchev, but Cuba itself waited with growing interest—and considerable concern—Castro's own appearance before the United Nations Monday.

There was considerable speculation that anti-Castro forces which have been exploding as many as three bombs nightly in Havana, might choose Sunday or Monday as time for a special display of opposition strength against Cuba's pro-Communist trend.

Castro's security forces—including army units and armed militia—have been alerted. Special guards have been posted in such vulnerable areas as highway tunnels and power stations.

UN EXPLOSION

African Delegates Walk Out

By Staff Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—U.N. delegates from Ghana and Guinea staged a walk-out from the General Assembly Friday when Pierre Wigny, Belgian foreign minister, rose angrily to reply to the speech of Kwame Nkrumah, president of Ghana.

The Belgian spoke over the earnest protest of Ismel Toure, brother of Guinea's President Sekou Toure.

The leader of the Guinea delegation, Mr. Toure said that the delegation heads (Mr. Wigny) did not have sufficient status to reply to a speech given by the head of a sovereign state.

* * *

WHEN THIS question of Guineans followed the Ghanans in stalking out of the chamber, Mr. Tour's contention was rejected by Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, new president of the Assembly.

Other African Delegates indicated their displeasure, but did not join the walkout.

Among those who stayed were Liberia, Somalia and the French - speaking African states who, perhaps, had not been in the United Nations long enough to feel confident.

Mr. Wigny, who angrily strode to the podium after Mr. Nkrumah's address, objected to the African leader's comments on Belgian policies and practicies in the Congo.

* * *

MR. NKRUMAH said:

"The Congo . . . has been a Belgian colony for nearly a century. In all those years, Belgium applied a system of calculated political castration in the hope that it would be completely impossible for African nationalists to fight for emancipation.

"But to the dismay of Belgium and to the surprise of everyone outside the African continent, this dreaded nationalism appeared and within a lightning space of time secured the independence of the Congo.

"The policy of political frustration pursued by the Belgian colonial regime created a situation in which the Belgian administration was unable to continue while at the same time no Congolese had been trained to take over and run the state."

MR. NKRUMAH also charged that the Belgians established Moise Tshombe as head of the diamond-rich Katanga Province which split with the Congo proper when independence came.

Saying that Tshombe was just a figure-head, Mr. Nkrumah — clad strikingly in gold and black robes, stated:

"The whole of the administration of this so-called state (Katanga) was in Belgan hundo and it was inported and maintained openly by Belgian troops."

SPEAKING MORE generally —not just of the Belgians and the Congo — he said:

"I would suggest that when the charter of the United Nations comes to be revised, a permanent seat should be created for Africa on the Security Council in view not only of the growing number of African members of the United Nations but also of the increasing importance of the African continent in world affairs.

"This suggestion applies equally to Asia and to the Middle East."

Because of this and because Mr. Nkrumah recommended admission of Communist China to the United Nations, U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter said that Mr. Nkrumah was evidently part of the communist bloc.

"It sounded to me as though he were very difinitely making a bid for the leadership of what you might call a left - wing group of African States," the Secretary of State said.

Guardian of the U. N.

Francis Michael Begley

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 11—The guardian of the great, when the great ones of the world come here, is a husky, ruddy, well-tailored gentleman, Francis Michael Begley.

Since 1946 he has been, among other things, the head of the security system here.

Man in the News

He came on loan for ninety days, decided to stay and now expects to remain indefinitely.

Mr. Begley was formerly chief security officer of the United Nations. His title now is Chief, Buildings Management Service. The general management of the headquarters is part of his job. Lewis Mayan, who works under Mr. Begley, is chief of the safety and security section.

Tomorrow, Mr. Begley and his staff will begin tightening security regulations and applying a stricter check on all nonstaff personnel who will be at the United Nations for the early phases of the coming General Assembly session.

The Assembly session, opening Sept. 20 may well be the busiest one Mr. Begley has ever handled. President Eisenhower is expected to attend. Premier Khrushchev is on his way, and the heads of governments from many Communist and other states also will be present.

Plans Are Under Way

Francis Begley — almost everyone calls him Frank—started security planning well in advance with his team of blue-coated guards, plainsclothesmen, Mr. Mayan and two special aides.

Mr. Begley has forgotten the exact number of heads of state he has guarded. But there have been about 100, including former President Harry S. Truman, President Eisenhower, two Queens of Britain—Elizabeth and the Queen Mother—and several Kings.

Thus far there has been no serious incident. Mr. Begley says the most difficult trick has been to supply maximum safety with minimum intrusion.

"We don't want more security than we have delegates," he said.

Mr. Begley, a former Connecticut state policeman and Air Force intelligence officer, came here on loan from the Fairchild Airplane Corporation when the United Nations still was holding meetings at Hunter College.

He said he decided to stay,

The New York Times

Diplomat by association

because he was "as idealistic as the next guy" about the international organization and thought he would "get into it for what it could do for the kids." He now has six children and still believes that the United Nations is on the road toward making a peaceful world for them.

A diplomat-by-association, he declines to say who was the most difficult visitor he had to handle.

The security force Mr. Begley heads is neither heavily armed nor grim. Former soldiers or policemen are preferred. One of the main lessons they must learn is unfailing courtesy. The main security reliance is on what the army calls "unarmed defense," or jujitsu.

A Narrow Escape

He has had a narrow escape from death. He was riding in an automobile with Count Folke Bernadotte in Jerusalem when the Swede was serving as a United Nations mediator there.

A group, never completely identified, opened fire on the car with German-made automatic pistols. Mr. Begley, creased across the temple by a bullet, jumped from the car to pursue the attackers.

Count Bernadotte was killed. Mr. Begley still carries the scar.

Mr. Begley, who lives in Peter Cooper Village, is what he calls "a converted New Yorker." He was born in Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 31, 1911. He went to Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. and later to various police academies.

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Afro-Asians Move to Control U. N.'s Role in Congo Muddle

Would Keep Both Soviets And U.S. Out

Plan Is Reported Backed by U. S.

By Joseph Newman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 16—Africa and Asia moved tonight to obtain a decisive role in resolving the turbulent and chaotic crisis of the Congo.

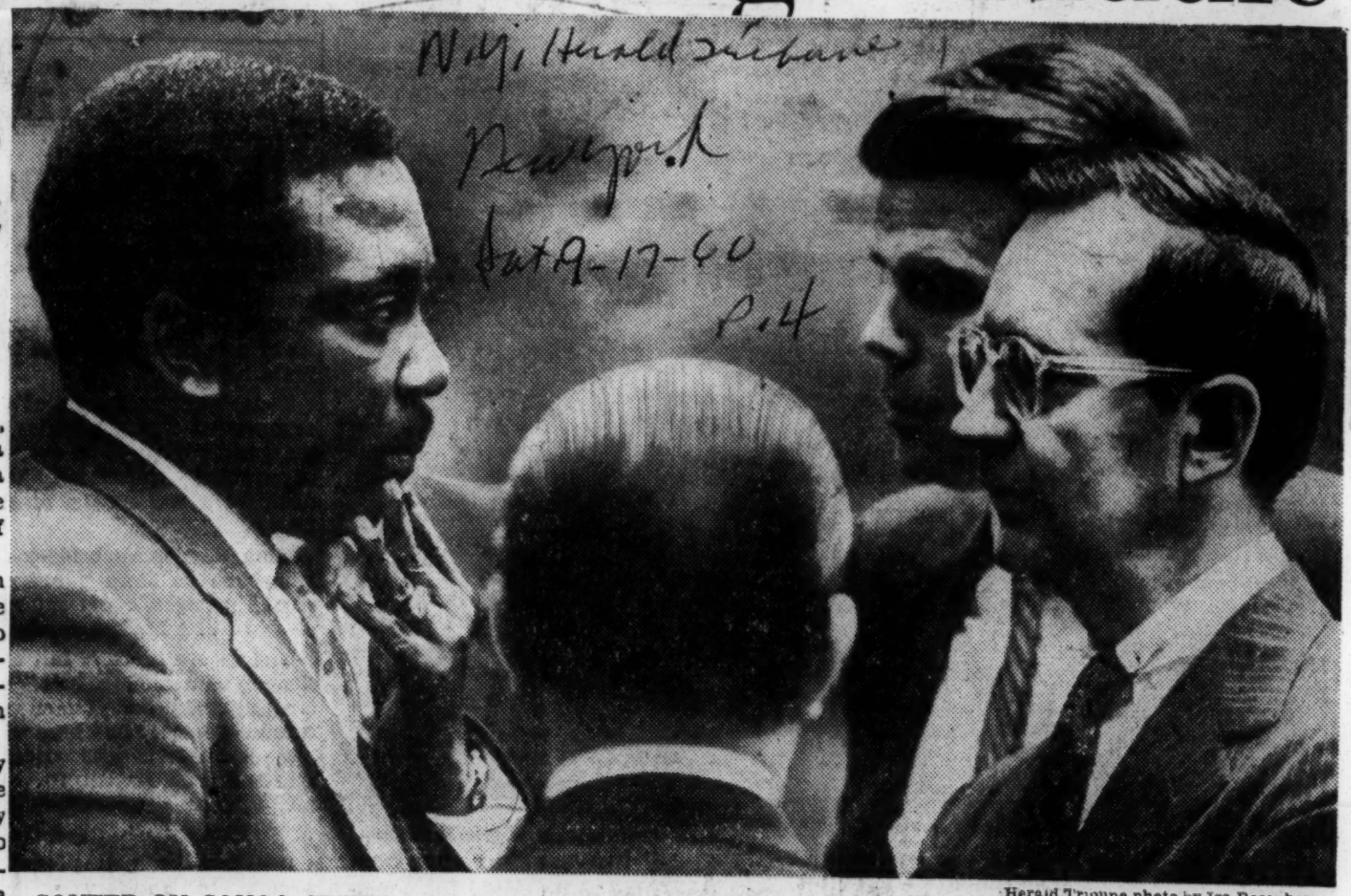
Their aim is to exclude both the United States and the Soviet Union from the Congo and to prevent them from extending the cold war and possibly touching off a hot war in the heart of Africa.

A large share of responsibility would be conferred on the African and Asian nations by a resolution to be presented to the U. N. Security Council turning over the Congo crises to a fifteen nation advisory committee, which would work with U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Would Affirm U. N. Control

The resolutions would reaffirm earlier decisions by the Security Council upholding U. N. control in the Belgian Congo and Republic and indorsing the authority of the Security General.

It also will call upon all parties to the internal conflict in the Congo to set aside their differences and negotiate a compromis esettlement to insure the unity and independence of the new republic.



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

CONFER ON CONGO CRISIS—Alex Quaison-Sackey (left), Ghana's delegate to United Nations, discussing Security Council debate yesterday with James J. Barco (right, with glasses), No. 2 U. S. delegate.

The resolution was drafted by the African and Asian countries today in consultation with American and Soviet representatives. It was to have been presented late tonight or tomorrow as a compromise to opposing resolutions already proposed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Russians Dicker

An African informant said tonight that the State Department at Washington authorized the American delegation at the U. N. to accept the compromise.

The Soviet Union, according to the informant, has accepted the greater part of the proposed text, but is still dickering over the language of one of the key passages.

This passage deals with a provision—insisted upon by the United States and supported by most African and Asian countries—that all military assistance to the Congo must be channeled through the U. N.

Until now the Soviet Union has reserved the right to provide military assistance directly to the central government of the Belgian Congo Republic without going through the U. N.

The resolution proposed by the Soviet Union would condemn both Mr. Hammarskjold and the U. N. for allegedly intervening in the internal affairs of the Congo to the detriment of the central government of disputed Premier Patrice Lumumba.

It would leave the Soviet Union free to resume supplies of planes, arms and other equipment directly to the Congo central government.

However, in view of the virtuallly united position of the African and Asian countries on this point, the reported detention of Mr. Lumumba, the apparent absence of a central government at Leopoldville and pressure on Soviet delegates to get out of the Congo, the Soviet Union may decide to the compromise resolution and salvage what it can from the situation, which appears to be turning against the Communists.

Advisory Group

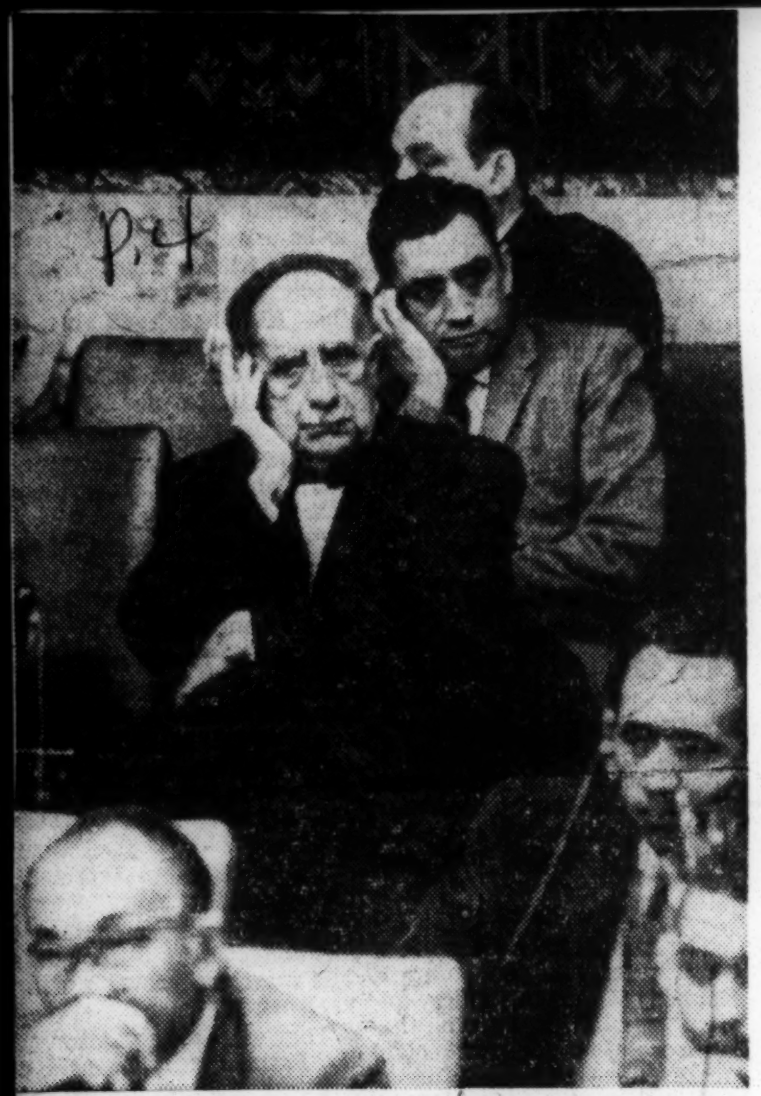
The U. N. Advisory Committee on the Congo is composed of the fifteen countries which contributed troops or military units to the U. N. force in the Congo, now consisting of about 20,000 men—the principal organized military force in the country.

The countries are Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Tunis, United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, Mali Federation, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Ceylon, Sweden, Ireland and Canada.

The great majority are African and Asian countries, which account for twelve of the fifteen members.

The committee was established last month to assist the Secretary General in New York. It was created as an alternative to a demand by Mr. Lumumba that an Afrian committee of the U. N. be established alongside his government at Leopoldville.

Mr. Hammarskjold and the majority of the Security Council opposed this idea because they felt that such an arrangement would hamstring the Secretary General in handling U. N. operations in the Congo.



Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

ATTENTIVE LISTENER—Victor Belunde (dark suit in center), delegate from Peru, has ears glued to debate on Congo in Security Council yesterday. Mr. Belunde will preside over the General Assembly if special meeting is called this week and before the regularly scheduled session next Tuesday.

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Neutralists Insist Ike, Nikita Meet

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Proposal Put On U. N. Agenda; West Feels U. S. In Tight Spot

Sat. 10-1-60
P. 1

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Writer

United Nations, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Five neutralist nations demanded Friday that President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev meet in a new summit as a "first urgent step" toward world peace.

The proposal quickly went on the United Nations General Assembly agenda without objection.

The development, in the wake of a concerted Khrushchev drive for Asian-African support, aroused Western concern that the United States has been pushed into a tight spot.

The neutralist proposal was presented by President Sukarno of Indonesia at the conclusion of a policy speech to the Assembly.

Debate Next Week Likely

Dramatically lending his great prestige to the undertaking, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India asked the Assembly to place it on the 15th session's agenda. Without discussion, the proposal automatically was added to the weighty matters to be discussed by the assembled representatives of the 98 nations.

Other United Nations news is on Page 2. Reds accuse West of acts in Africa that they commit themselves, David Lawrence says on Page 7.

The resolution asked Eisenhower "to renew their contacts interrupted recently, so that their declared willingness to find solutions of the outstanding problems by negotiation may be progessively implemented."

It was considered likely that debate on the resolution would take place early next week.

Nikita Gives Luncheon

It was the first appearance on the rostrum for this session for Nehru, who has been occupying a leading role among the so-called neutrals in attempting to force a new summit in the face of formidable obstacles.

Just before Sukarno offered the resolution for Assembly action, Khrushchev surrounded himself with an array of African and Asian leaders at a glittering Soviet U. N. Headquarters luncheon.

The day's events left the U. S. delegation at the U. N. obviously worried and unhappy.

President Eisenhower already has said he is willing to follow U. N. guidance in the search for peace. But he also has expressed unwillingness to meet Khrushchev face to face again until the Soviet leader tones down a violent campaign against the United States.

Thus the U. S. delegation waited anxiously to see how much steam the neutralist resolution might generate in the Assembly for a new summit.

Neutralist Leaders Meet

The five neutralist leaders, who drew up the resolution at a conference Thursday night at U. N. headquarters of the Communist Yugoslavs, are Sukarno, Nehru, and Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

All of these neutrals have supported such Soviet projects as the demand for Red China's admission to the U. N. and calls for "peaceful coexistence." Several are going down the line for a variety of Soviet proposals.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NEUTRALIST LEADERS MEET . . . Head men of five key neutralist nations met in New York Thursday night at the Yugoslav delegation's headquarters at the United Nations. From left are India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, United Arab Republic's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Indonesia's President Sukarno, and Yugoslavia's President Tito, host at the meeting.

Lauds Lincoln, Lenin

Sukarno, for example, supported the Soviet plea for a revision of the U. N.'s peace-making machinery, and others of the group are backing the idea of a new home for the U. N. outside the United States.

Sukarno, who considers himself a Marxist, told the Assembly that Indonesians have been inspired "by Lincoln and Lenin" but follow neither the Communist Manifesto nor the Declaration of Independence, though admiring both. Then, discussing the functioning of the U. N., he said the Charter "does not reflect the realities of today."

Sukarno said all should be grateful to the United States for having given the U. N. a home, but questioned the advisability of its remaining on the territory of "one of the Cold War's protagonists."

And on the U. N. secretariat, he said:

"In order to modernize and make efficient our organization, perhaps even the secretariat, under the leadership of its Secretary-General, may need to be revised."

Doesn't Criticize Dag

He said this implied no criticism of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold himself.

As the policy debate in the Assembly resumed, Khrushchev left it to two satellite leaders, Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland and Vaclav David of Czechoslovakia, to carry the ball for the Communists, both taking the stage under the U. N.'s "right of reply" procedure.

Both counterattacked against British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's tough speech of Thursday. Both keyed their rebuttals to attacks on Macmillan's defense of the West German regime, which had sent Khrushchev into a fury of table-banging protest.

Raps Macmillan Stand

David claimed Macmillan's defense of West Germany had been a "disservice" to East-West understanding.

Gomulka told the Assembly there could be no world peace if the West persisted in supporting a "militarist" West Germany which he said had designs on the territory Poland acquired from Germany after World War II.

Gomulka, like Khrushchev before him, compared Macmillan to the late Neville Chamberlain, who was Britain's Prime Minister at the time of the Munich conference on the eve of World War II.

In his address to the Assembly, Sukarno of Indonesia expressed hope Khrushchev and Eisenhower could search out ways to a "better world, a more secure world."

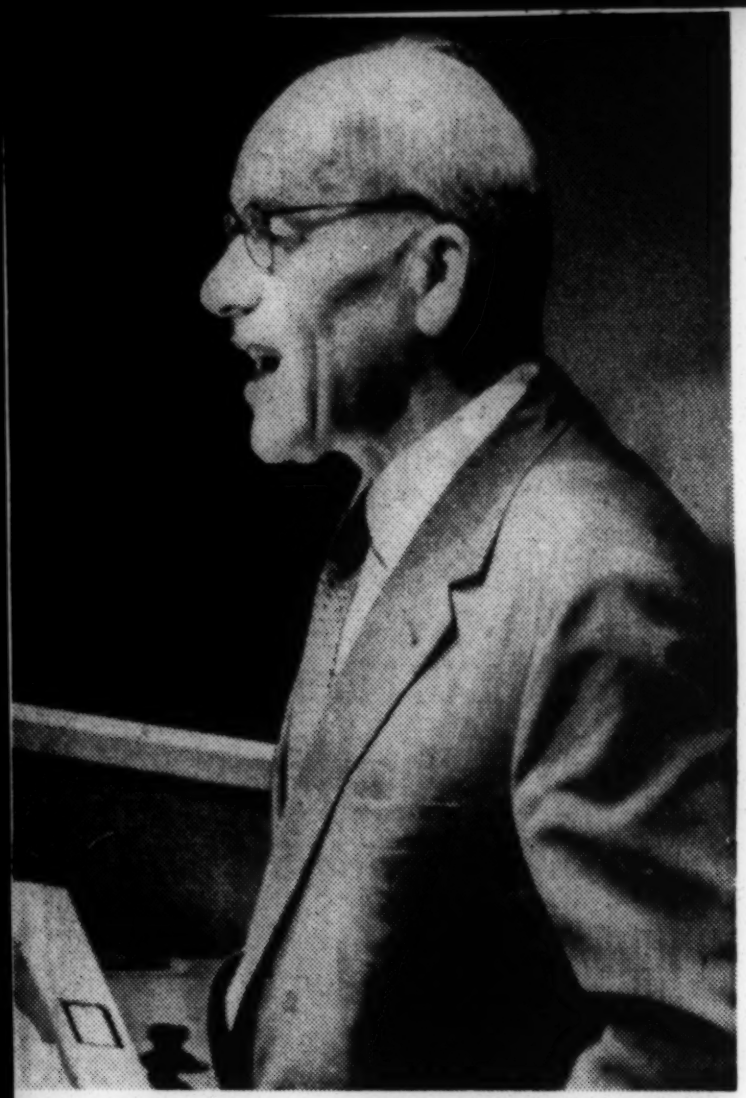
'We Dare Not Fail'

"We dare not fail, we dare not turn our backs on history," Sukarno told the 98-member Assembly. "If we do, then we are lost indeed. . .

"We have the opportunity of building together a better world, a more secure world. The opportunity may not come again, grasp it, then, hold it tight—use it!"

Indicating the feeling of smaller nations about the possibilities for negotiations, chief Saudi Arabian Delegate Ahmad Shukairy proposed that Eisenhower and Khrushchev meet with a group of neutralist leaders—unamed—and without the British and French leaders. He said the world's power was in the United States and the Soviet Union, and that Britain and France didn't matter.

Deputy Prime Minister Aklikou Abde of Ethiopia also expressed the concern of the smaller nations by urging, in the Assembly's policy debate, that the U. N. call a halt to the use of nuclear weapons without waiting for controls to be established first.



Associated Press Wirephoto

ASSAILANT . . . Polish Communist Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka yesterday berated British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

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U. N. GETS AFRICAN DATA

Depositions From Witnesses at Sharpeville Delivered

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 15 — Statements from eighteen Africans involved in a police attack at Sharpeville, South Africa, last month were delivered to the United Nations today.

The depositions were handed to H. A. Wieschhoff, head of the Trusteeship Department, by Allard K. Lowenstein, a New York lawyer, who has represented African groups here. The statements came to him, he said, through the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, now in voluntary exile.

All the statements agree that the police opened fire without provocation while Africans were assembled at a police station to discuss their passbooks. Seventy-two Africans were killed and about 250 wounded in the outbreak.

The police say they had to fire to protect themselves.

Weak Action Of UN Group

By BRUCE W. MUNN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (UPI)—Ecuador, backed by the 29-nation Afro-Asian bloc, last Thursday introduced a watered down resolution in the security council asking South Africa to end its strict racial discrimination policy.

The resolution, minus the stern diplomatic and economic measures demanded earlier by some of the African and Asian nations, was expected to be passed by the council.

It was introduced by Ecuadorean Ambassador Jose A. Correa because his nation has a comparatively small interest in the political aspects of South Africa's racial problems.

GHANA ACTS

Ghana asked the security council last Thursday to delegate the United States and Britain to appeal to South Africa to come to terms wih leaders of the country's anti-segregationist movement.

If South Africa refuses to respond to the apeal, Ghanian ambassador Alex Quaison-Sackey told the council, economic or diplomatic sanctions should be levied against it by the United Nations.

The suggestion from Ghana, the former British Gold Coast colony in West Africa, came as the security council started its second day's debate on race killings which took 70 to 80 lives 10 days ago when police fired on mass demonstrators against the segregation, or apartheird, policy in South Africa.

South Africa maintained its boycott of the debate, although its delegation took seats in a far corner of the security council chamber.

UN aide heads Indies college

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— Dr. William Arthur Lewis, economist, will leave his UN post soon to assume the full-time leadership of the University College of the West Indies.

Dr. Lewis, who was born on the West Indian Island of St. Lucia, has been serving as deputy to Paul G. Hoffman, managing director of the United Nations Special Fund for the Under-Developed Countries. The fund's aim is to help raise the living standards of a billion people by charting agricultural, industrial, mining and vocational training programs. Dr. Lewis has spent the last few years visiting countries requesting help in developing their resources. He has been to Asia three times and to Africa five times.

Now he wants to settle down to supplying technical assistance closer to home — to the Caribbean Islands that make up the West Indies.

DR. LEWIS was named principal of the university many months ago. The post is comparable to that of university president. But he put off assuming it until he could wind up his work for the United Nations.

The university, established in Jamaica in 1949, already has achieved a reputation as an institute of learning, but the student enrollment — approximately 700 — and the facilities need to be expanded to meet the needs of the Caribbean area, Dr. Lewis observed. He plans to extend the professional schools, adding a faculty of engineering and increasing the medical and hospital facilities by 50 percent. He hopes the student body can be increased to 2,000 students within four years.

U.N. BARS SESSION ON FRENCH BLASTS

Asian-African Request for Special Assembly Gets 36 Votes, With 42 Required

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 14—The United Nations has rejected the request of twenty-two Asian and African states for a special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of French atomic tests in the Sahara.

It was announced tonight that the move had received the support of only thirty-six countries, including the twenty-two petitioners. A formal call for a special session would have required the approval of forty-two states, a majority of the membership of the world organization.

As a result, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold will send immediately to all delegations an announcement that his ofice will "take no further action on the request for a special session."

Some members of the Asian-African group that had anticipated the result of Mr. Hammarskjold's poll were reported tonight to be considering their next move.

Similar Case Recalled

In a somewhat similar case, when a special session of the General Assembly on the Tunisian question was turned down in the summer of 1952, the matter was brought up at the next regular Assembly meeting in September. A parallel course seemed open to the group in this instance, according to diplomatic sources.

Backing for the request for a special session came from Asian delegations that had not participated in the original move, from the Soviet bloc and from two Caribbean nations, Cuba and Haiti.

The Asians were Japan and Thailand. They were joined by Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

The United States voted neither for nor against the request, or did it formally abstain. A similar course was followed by Britain. They were among the countries that simply acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Hammarskjold's inquiry regarding their opinions or failed to send any reply at all to his question.

France Ignores Request

France, a delegation spokesman said today, ignored the Secretary General's telegraphic request for an expresion on the special session. French representatives here have consistently insisted that Algeria, as a part of metropolitan France, is beyond the scope of United Nations authority.

No comment was forthcoming tonight from the French delegation. It was indicated that the results of Mr. Hammarskjold's poll would be officially ignored.

France earlier had paid no heed to a resolution of the General Assembly adopted last Nov. 20 expressing "grave concern" at the atomic experiments, then proposed. Two explosions were set off in the Sahara Feb. 13 and April 1. It was a consequence of these that the African and Asian states asked for the special session.

Outspoken in Opposition

Outspoken opposition to the special session came from seven members of the United Nations in Europe and Latin America. Negative replies to Mr. Hammarskjold's inquiry came from Australia, Ireland, Greece and Sweden and from the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Peru.

Mr. Hammarskjold's message to the delegations seeking their views on the proposed Assembly meeting was sent on March 25. Under the United Nations rule of procedure thirty days were permitted to elapse before the tabulation of the replies that constituted the final decision.

The twenty-two nations that requested the special session were Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

U. N. PLAN TRAINS AFRICANS ON TOUR

Economists of New Nations Learn How Developing Ones Meet Problems

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 17—An unusual aid program for African economies will begin its fourth year this week.

Unlike most United Nations assistance programs, in which experts are sent to undeveloped countries, the African program brings officials of new nations to developing countries, some of which are only a few years ahead of the African states.

There they can talk with business men and government officials whose problems are similar to those that exist in the African states. An example was cited recently by Carl Major Wright, chief of the program. It concerned a small steel mill in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Wright, a Danish economist, said the mill began operations two years ago. It uses only available scrap as raw material. It produces 20,000 tons of steel beams anually and employs 120 workmen, whose only previous work had been cutting sugar cane.

Mr. Wright said that since steel and steel products must be imported into almost all African states south of the Sahara, it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance for a developing economy of even a small steel mill.

The assistance program, called the United Nations Training Program for African Economists, consists of six-month fellowships and begins in late summer. Invitations were sent out recently to all independent African states and to the governments of countries administering African territories.

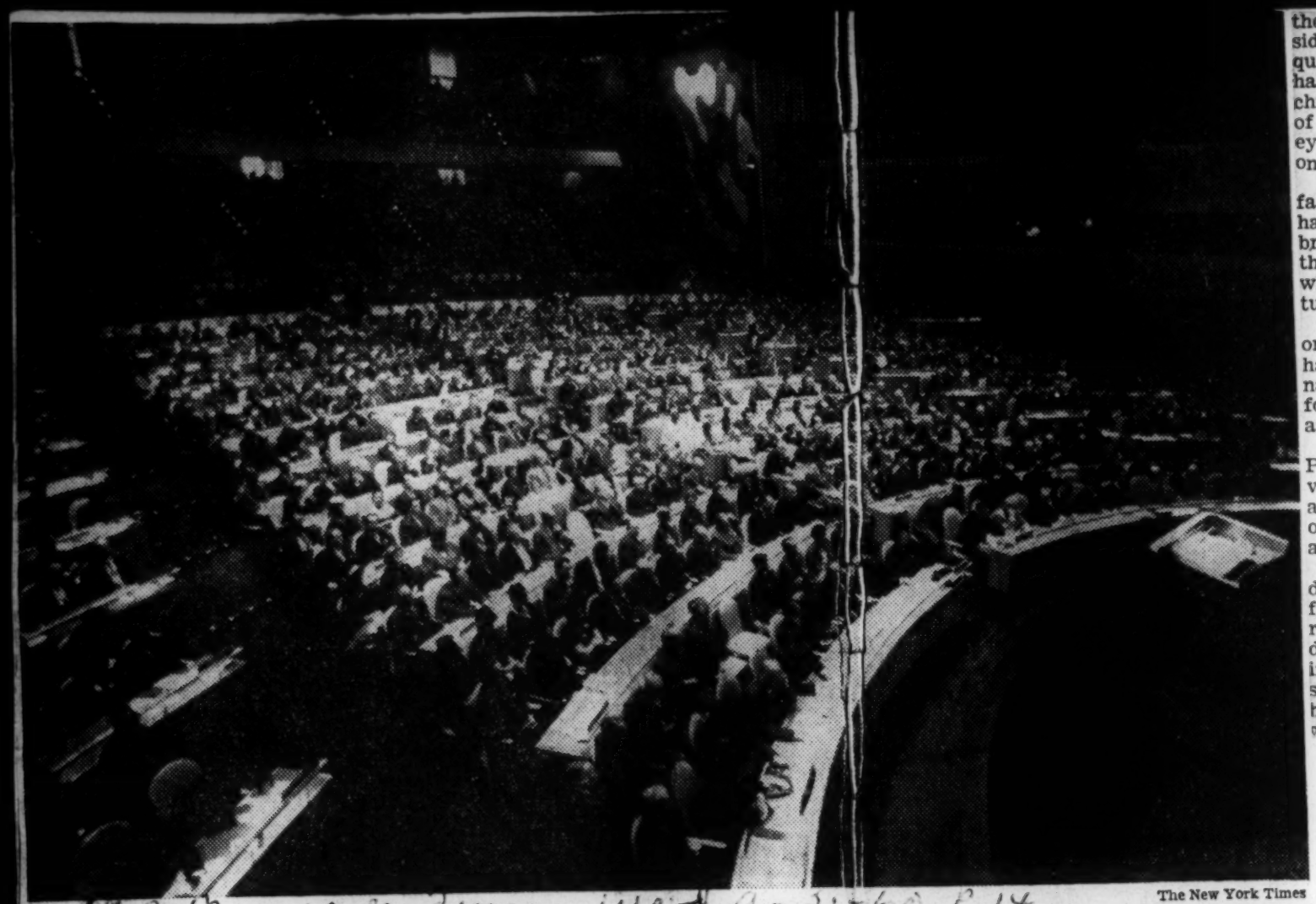
The session just completed was attended by fourteen officials from Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the British protectorate-soon-to-be-independent countries of Togoland and Somalia.

Besides the Puerto Rican steel mill, the officials visited a Jamaican poultry farm and learned how to take advantage of prevailing conditions. They saw how feed was imported from the United States in the holds of bauxite ships wanting for cargo and how the chickens were shipped to United States markets in transport planes that would otherwise have returned empty from oil fields in Latin America.

These economies permitted the farm to compete successfully with United States poultry raisers. But the producer pointed out to his visitors that, with the rapidly developing Jamaican economy, he hoped soon to be able to dispose of his chickens at home.

The six-month course is not limited to still-developing nations. It includes trips to Canada a dnthe United States and interviews with officials of international lending agencies, agricultural and industrial organizations, philanthropic groups and other agencies.

Mr. Wright suggested that "not the least important aspect" of the progrm was getting the African economic leaders together to share their experiences.



The New York Times

THE MEETING IS CALLED TO ORDER: General view as the United Nations General Assembly begins the session

U. N. Assembly Seizes Spotlight From All the World's Capitals

Exciting Backdrop of Events Abroad Is Lacking for This Session—Delegates Display Mood of Exhilaration

By McCANDLISH PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 20—The river behind it was lead and the sky above it was flannel as this international encampment on the East River became host to the chiefs of the nations today.

Inside, there was a mood of exhilaration—not necessarily of hope. Standing before an aluminum elevator door, a tall man with white hair smiled at two Africans.

It's going to be an exciting session," he said.

"Ah, yes!" one of the Africans said with emphasis. His companion nodded. The aluminum door slid open and swallowed this vignette of interhemispheric solidarity.

As rarely in its history, the United Nations had suddenly become the news capital of the world, taking the play away from Moscow and Washington and London—not to mention the United States Presidential campaign, which seemed somehow remote.

U. N. Has Sole Spotlight

This time there was little to compete with the United Nations session. Usually there has been a roaring crisis elsewhere—in Hungary, say, or the Middle East—to provide an exciting backdrop to the diplomacy here.

Now the excitement is mostly at the United Nations itself. So far, it has been the excitement of personalities and of anticipation, rather than of dramatic contest.

Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru, the outgoing President of the General Assembly, set the tone for the occasion in a suggestion to the thronged hall that this was "the threshold of crucial events in the history of mankind."

Camped on that threshold was the largest news corps that the Secretariat has ever had to accommodate here, almost 2,000 all told, with scores of others outside clamoring for accreditation.

Newspapers with circulations of fewer than 100,000 copies were not getting their men in. Exceptions were made for correspondents from nations whose largest newspapers have fewer than 100,000 readers.

Only 340 press seats were available in the assembly itself, so hundreds of correspondents watched the proceedings from television sets placed among the rows and rows of typewriters in the corridors here.

Even with this concentration, however, it was possible for such a figure as Maurice Couve de Murville, France's Foreign Minister, to ride the escalator leading to the hall with what looked to be near anonymity. Foreign ministers, usually starring actors here, were playing bit parts beside the chiefs of state.

Before the session, nervous jokes were going around. "If they blow the place up now, they'll get half the dictators in the world," a man said.

Another wished that he could watch "those poker games with Tito and Khrushchev and Castro" where the play would be fast and the stakes territorial.

Not long after noon, the servants and the masters of men began sweeping up to the entrance in black limousines. They moved inside for lunch, drinks, lounge encounters or pre-gavel banter.

Later, they drifted into the Assembly hall, where the aisles were choken with photographers, delegates, delegates' wives, dear friends of delegates and unidentifiable others.

Krishna Menon Arrives

V. K. Krishna Menon of India, eschewing the social crush in the middle aisles, came in by a side aisler. Marshal Tito sat quietly on the right side of the hall, an inch of white handkerchief peeking out of the pocket of his dark gray suit coat, his eyes intent on a sheet of paper on the desk before him.

Premier Castro, his inevitable fatigues covered by an olive-half coat, was dressed far less brilliantly but no less strikingly than the Ghana delegation, which appeared in national costumes.

It was the first time in anyone's memory that a delegate had entered the council of the nations in an outfit designed for ease in doing petty jobs around the barracks.

It was at this point that Premier Khrushchev made a visit to the Cuban, his bald head and blue suit giving the effect of a coral atoll in an inky sea, as seen from directly above.

At 3:32 P. M., the gavel came down, signaling an end to informalities. Photographers raced for exits and hungry deadlines. The aisles cleared as if by magic. The fifteenth session of the General Assembly had opened. The eyes of the world were upon it.

51 1960

Mrs. George at important U.N. sessions

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Mrs. Zelma Watson George of Cleveland, Ohio, was among the representatives and alternates of the United States Delegation to the 15th Regular Assembly of the United Nations, who took the oath of office last week. The ceremonies took place at the Department of State.

Mrs. George was recently appointed alternate delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the accidental death of Charles Anderson.

She is a native of Texas and received her education at the University of Chicago, the American Conservatory of Music and New York University where she received her Doctorate in 1953.

* * *

SHE IS A lecturer and researcher in the field of music, and has sung lead roles in three operas in Cleveland. Mrs. George has also served as a social worker in Evanston, Illinois; probation officer in the Chicago Juvenile Court and Dean of Women at Tennessee State University in Nashville.

MRS. ZELMA W. GEORGE

She helped organize the Avalon Community Center in Los Angeles, and served as the executive director of tthe center until receiving an appointment as Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellow in 1942.

Mrs. George has served on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, the International Activity Committee of the American Red Cross, the Council of Human Relations, and the Youth Training Incentives Conference.

Others who took the oath as UN Representatives were James J. Wadsworth of New York; Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont; Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon; Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of the Department of State, and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of New York.

Alternates besides Mrs. George, Arthur F. Lamey of Montana; Frederick Blake Payne of New York; Charles Rosenbaum of Colorado, and Miss Frances E. Willis, American Ambassador to Norway.

Power In UN Has Shifted

BY R. H. SHACKFORD
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The voting balance in the United Nations shifted drastically today in favor of people from non-white areas who share a lack of experience and undeveloped economies.

Nikita Khrushchev is here to try to influence that vote by demagoguery, deceit and duplicity, with the hope ultimately of dominating it.

This marks a historic turning point in the role of this international organization.

Since birth the UN has been dominated by the United States and its non-Communist Western allies who have lots of diplomatic experience, and wealthy industrial economies.

Already the Soviets have cracked the formerly solid pro-United States bloc of Latin America with the capture of Cuba's Fidel Castro.

The well-staged bear hug by Khrushchev and Castro in front of yesterday's opening assembly meeting was designed to impress others of Soviet boldness in America's back yard.

* * *

THE END OF AN ERA came with the admission of 14 new nations to the UN—13 of them new African nations. Three more (Nigeria, Senegal, and Soudan) are waiting in the wings.

Those 16 African nations have less than 3 per cent of the world's population. Nevertheless they will cast 16 per cent of the votes in the UN Assembly where each nation—big or small—has one vote.

And when those 16 are added to the Afro-Asian bloc, the nations of those two continents will control over 40 per cent of the votes in the eventual 99-vote assembly.

No wonder the power blocs—the Communists led by Soviet Russia and the non-Communists led by the U. S.—are revising strategy and tactics and trying to devise policies more attractive to Africa and Asia.

Even in welcoming the new African states to the UN, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko devoted most of his speech to accusing the former colonial powers of granting only "formal independence" and of trying to cling to economic control of these former colonies.

* * *

TO LISTEN TO THE Soviets one would never guess that it was Russia that has acquired the big postwar empire—or that the British have dismantled theirs, that most of the nations admitted to UN yesterday were given a choice of independence by France, or that the former Belgian Congo is suffering not from colonial oppressors in Brussels but from a too hasty grant of independence.

For 15 years the routine at the UN had settled into a predictable pattern.

But a taste of the changing times came on the routine vote for the presidency of this 15th annual assembly. The candidate of the Western powers was Ireland's F. H. Boland; the Soviet candidate was Czechoslovakia's Jiri Nosek.

Yesterday's secret ballot gave Nosek 25 to Boland's 46—Iceland's Thor Thors getting nine. The Soviets commanded 30 per cent of the vote.

There is no immediate danger of the Soviets dominating assembly votes on important issues—two-thirds being necessary to approve a resolution. But with the new, inexperienced nations voting there is danger that the Soviets will be able to block passage of issues the U. S. wants with an assembly "veto" by getting more than one-third of the votes.

Crisis-Torn U.N. Gears For Battle

U.S., Allies Launch Campaign To Block Khrushchev's Plans

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The U.N. General Assembly, gripped by crisis, moves Monday into a full week of stormy debate, with the future of the world organization itself at stake.

But in advance of the speech-making—which includes an oration of at least four hours by Cuba's Prime Minister Fidel Castro—the spotlight turned on possible attempts by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and India's Prime Minister Nehru to ease critical East-West tension.

Macmillan and Nehru lead the list of latest arrivals for the historic star-studded 96-nation meeting.

WOULD PARALYZE

The United States and its allies have launched a major offensive aimed at handing Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev a stinging defeat for his proposal to substitute a Soviet-style three-man secretariat for the office held by Secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold. The West says this would paralyze the United Nations.

Khrushchev, who spent Sunday at the Soviet estate on Long Island, dodged questions as to whether the Soviet Union would pull out of the United Nations if Hammarskjold were not replaced by a three-man group. Asked by reporters if he thought Hammarskjold should resign, he replied: "Ask Hammarskjold."

In an informal news conference he virtually confirmed the Western position. He said each of the three men on the secretariat should have veto power over U.N. action. This would enable the representative of the Soviet countries to kill any proposal from the neutral or Western representative.

Khrushchev received a visit from President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who earlier has visited President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

'ABSOLUTE WASHOUT'

Then the Soviet leader drove back to New York to talk with Nehru, who flew in late in the day saying he hoped good will come out of the assembly.

James J. Wadsworth, U. S. ambassador to the United Nations, told TV interviewers the assembly session would be "an absolute washout" if Khrushchev pressed his demand to reorganize the United Nations.

Wadsworth said he felt Khrushchev did the West some good by overplaying his hand Friday with bitter attacks on Hammarskjold and President Eisenhower in his speech to the General Assembly.

Eisenhower will fly from Washington to New York Monday to begin two days of conferences by meeting with Nehru and Nasser.

The British prime minister, on landing Sunday night at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey, said he hoped to make a sincere and fruitful contribution to world affairs.

Macmillan was expected to demonstrate strongly Britain's solidarity with the United States against the strong Soviet campaign aimed at belittling the West and wooing the support of the Asian and African nations.

He was silent upon his departure from London for New York but diplomatic sources speculated he will make an effort to restore minimum contacts looking toward an eventual resumption of East-West negotiations on disarmament and other issues.

Macmillan meets with President Eisenhower in New York Tuesday to go over points in the speech the British leader will make in the assembly on Thursday. Later he expected to see Khrushchev.

The British press reflected hopes that Macmillan might use his diplomatic prowess to ease tensions in the admittedly tough situation. Front pages carried such banners as, "It's up to Mac," and, "The world looks to Mac with hope."

DESERVED ATTENTION

Nehru told reporters in New Delhi Saturday night he was opposed to Khrushchev's proposal for abolishing Hammarskjold's job. But he added to newsmen in a stop at Cairo that he thought the Soviet premier's speech did contain some constructive proposals that deserve careful consideration.

He said circumstances pushed him into attending the assembly session. He said the presence of so many of India's friends would present a good opportunity to meet and discuss problems with them.

Nehru will meet with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Tito of Yugoslavia, who are the prime movers in an effort to establish a king of "third force" in the East-West struggle.

Nehru is expected to meet also with Macmillan, Khrushchev and Eisenhower.

Against a background of Nehru's neutralism, it seemed certain he would try at least to point out where East and West might attempt to come together.

In what was regarded as the opening of the U.S. attempt to woo the African nations, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter was host at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Sunday to representatives of 13 newly admitted African nations and Cyprus.

Prior to the luncheon President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana issued a statement appealing anew to the entire Asian-African group to remain neutralist in the East-West struggle. He said his experience at the United Nations had convinecd him East-West tension had reached the point where big power leaders might not be able to reach any solution on world issues.

LEFTISTS LEANING

Nkrumah issued the statement day marked him as leftist leaning. in the wake of comment by Herter that the Ghana president's speech to the assembly on Fri-

51 1960

Hammarskjold Refuses To Quit

The News and Courier P.1

Charleston, S.C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—Premier Khrushchev mounted a powerful new offensive against Dag Hammarskjold Monday—and ran into a defiant rebuff from the U. N. secretary - general.

Khrushchev challenged Hammarskjold to resign. He also threatened to ignore U.N. peace-making machinery unless Hammarskjold's job is abolished and replaced by a three-man executive armed with veto powers.

Hammarskjold, to a tremendous ovation from most of the members in the 98-nation General Assembly, said it was not the big powers who need the U.N., but all the others.

12-4-60

He retorted in his fighting speech: "I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the organization, in the interests of all those other nations, as long as they (he stressed the word "they") wish me to do so."

Khrushchev once again led the Communist bloc delegations in a demonstration of table-thumping to signify protest, but the Soviet leader was smiling at the time.

The dramatic development came shortly after India's Prime Minister Nehru lent his powerful voice as an outstanding neutralist leader to defense of the present peace-making machinery.

The Indian leader also brushed aside Khrushchev's remarks cold-shouldering the possibility of a new meeting of the Soviet premier with President Eisenhower. Nehru said Eisenhower had not entirely rejected the idea.

"The door is still open for consideration, and the President has expressed his deep anxiety to help in the lessening of inter-national tensions," said Nehru.

But Australia suddenly proposed a new four-power summit conference as soon as practical as a substitute for the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting proposed by the neutralists. This move, presented as an amendment to the neutralist resolution, complicated the approach to a vote on the whole matter of new top level talks, despite pressure of the neutrals for prompt action.

U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth hailed Hammarskjold's reply a statement of "tremendous courage" and a "fine augury for the future." Wadsworth labelled Khrushchev's proposal for shaking up the secretariat "the most ludicrous thing I ever heard of."

Hammarskjold took the stage as the Assembly went into its afternoon session, and at once took exception to Khrushchev's challenge that he "muster up enough courage" to resign. Khrushchev has been attacking Hammarskjold heavily on the issue of his peace-making activities in the chaotic Congo, where Soviet policy has received setbacks.

"In this context, the representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage," the secretary-general said. "It is very easy to resign; it is not easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist.

"As is well known to all members of this Assembly, I have done so before on many occasions and in many directions. If it is the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world, I shall now do so again."

Cheers broke out in the Assembly. The Africans and Asians joined in, with the exception of the delegations of Guinea and Ghana.

P-2-A

"I have no reason," he said, "to defend myself or my colleagues against the accusations and judgments to which you have listened. Let me say only this: that you, all of you, are the judges. No single party can claim that authority.

"I am sure you will be guided by truth and justice. In particular, let those who know what the United Nations has done and is doing in the Congo, and those who are not pursuing the aims proper only to themselves, pass judgment on our actions there. Let the countries who have liberated themselves in the last 15 years speak for themselves."

POWERFUL ATTACK

Some U.N. delegates had expressed the opinion that Khrushchev's powerful attack would make it difficult for Hammarskjold to hang on. Recognizing the difficulty, Hammarskjold said the Soviet statement "seems to indicate that the Soviet Union finds it impossible to work with the present secretary general" and this might provide a strong reason for his resignation.

Charleston, S.C.

But, he added, the Soviet leader had made clear the office would be replaced with a machinery which "would make it impossible to maintain an effective executive."

12-4-60

"By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture, throw the whole organization to the winds. I have no right to do so because I have a responsibility to all those states members for which the organization is of decisive importance, a responsibility which overrides all other considerations."

Hammarskjold's second 5-year term continues to April, 1963.

While Nehru defended the structure of the United Nations against any changes in its charter at this time, he failed to offer an all-out defense of the secretary-general himself.

In fact, Nehru even suggested that the assembly "might well consider sending a delegation to the Congo to find out what foreign troops or other personnel (apart from those sent on behalf of the United Nations) are still there and how far they are interfering in local affairs." There seemed a hint of criticism of Hammarskjold's peace-making activities in the Congo in this Nehru proposal.

These were the major developments as the historic 15th assembly session, attended by a parade of world leaders, began its third week of policy debate.

Khrushchev took the offensive once again to promote his idea for a three-man executive, each member wielding a veto, to take the place of the secretary-general. His speech was unscheduled, and he spoke under the U.N.'s "right to reply" procedure. This time the Soviet leader stuck to his prepared text, and there was no repetition of the extemporaneous, shouting fist-waving performance of Saturday. But his words were tough.

"To avoid misinterpretation," Khrushchev said, "I want to reaffirm that we do not trust Mr. Hammarskjold and cannot trust him.

"If he himself does not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner, then we shall draw the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation. It is not proper for a man who has flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of secretary-general."

Khrushchev's principal complaint about Hammarskjold concerns the latter's peace-making efforts in Africa's chaotic Congo.

"If the machinery which is called upon to solve the major international issues with due regard for the interests of all states," Khrushchev warned, "if this U.N. machinery—the Security Council and the secretariat—resolve these questions to the detriment of the Socialist and neutralist states, then naturally these countries will not recognize such decisions and will rely on their own strength to defend the interests of their states, the interests of peace."

Khrushchev accused the West of trying to use the U.N. machinery to impose its will of others.

He added: "I would like frankly to say to the delegates of this session: Do not submit to the clamorous phrases pronounced here by Mr. Hammarskjold and the representatives of the colonial powers in their attempts to justify the bloody crimes perpetrated against the Congolese people by the colonialists and their stooges.

"I would like to say that the U.S. President, who spoke here, was defending what is old, rotten and already collapsing. . .You cannot make the dead breathe. Colonialism has lived out its time. Our duty is to put away this reeking corpse, thus purifying the atmosphere."

As Khrushchev spoke, Hammarskjold took notes, evidently in preparation or a quick reply to the Soviet leader later in the day.

Khrushchev devoted the major part of his address to attacking Hammarskjold. But he also dampened neutralists' hopes that he would meet again with President Eisenhower. The U.S. President himself had said earlier in Washington there has been nothing in Khrushchev's performances to indicate a new face-to-face meeting would be fruitful.

Khrushchev said: "Some say that Khrushchev and Eisenhower should be locked in a room and kept there until they reach agreement on disarmament. But this, of course, is naive.

"We may sit together indefinitely, but if no desire to come to agreement is evinced by the President, and particularly by those quarters which back him, no smoke will come from the chimney, as is the tradition when a Pope is elected."

With this rather vague reference to the possibility of a meeting, Khrushchev skimmed over the whole idea, without even referring to the resolution of five neutral nations seeking such a summit meeting.

Neutral Chiefs Outline Aims

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
5

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 30—Leaders of two of the five uncommitted nations pushing for a meeting between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev today spelled out some of their objectives.

President Kwame Kkrumah of Ghana, a west central African state which gained its independence from Britain 2 years ago, declared, "If only they (the heads of East and West) could meet and shake hands . . . at least it would break the ice. They have been meeting before, only at a certain point it broke down at the Paris Summit meeting last May. So we wanted them to start again from where they broke off."

Nkrumah's remarks were made at a luncheon here given by the United Nations Correspondents Association.

Sukarno Warning

President Sukarno of Indonesia, the former Dutch East Indies archipelago whose 92 million people gained their independence after the end of World War II, told the U. N. General Assembly:

"The fate of humanity can no longer be decided by a few large and powerful nations. We too, the younger nations, the burgeoning nations, the smaller nations, we too have a word to say."

Sukarno publicly introduced a resolution drafted by himself, Nkrumah, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Yugoslavian President Tito requesting President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev to "renew their contacts."

He noted that while the West, with its great power bickerings managed to keep itself out of war, Asia and Africa have become the battlegrounds of its conflicts.

When Sukarno mentioned "imperialism and colonialism" as being "at the root of the tension of the conflict" Khrushchev led the General Assembly in vigorous applause.

Sukarno also called for a general revamping of the U. N., terming it "a product of Western state system (which) reflects the world of 1945 (when) world of today."

He urged that the U. N.'s headquarters be moved from New York to Asia, Africa or Geneva: "The fact that the seat of the U. N. is in the territory of one of the cold war protagonists has meant that the cold war has worked its way even into the work and the administration and household of our organization."

While carefully exempting Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold from criticism, Sukarno suggested that the secret-Ariat organization itself "may need to be revised" in order to make it more up-to-date and efficient.

Both a change in the U.N's and in the Secretary General's functions were proposed last week by Khrushchev. Khrushchev also attacked Hammarskjold for his role in trying to maintain order in the Congo.

Backs U. N. Revision

Sukarno joined earlier pleas for a revision of the seats in U.N. agencies and bodies, specifically the 11-member Security Council where permanent seats are now given to only gve nations, the United States, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, France and Free China.

Sukarno gave a hint on why Indonesia, has had some personal misgivings over the U.N. He criticized the General Assembly for failing to take action on Indonesia's repeated attempts to wrest West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) from the hands of Holland and into the hands of Indonesia.

In his long speech, Sukarno also urged a U.N. plebiscite in Algeria to determine the future status of that country's Arab and French nationals; the admittance of Red China to U.N. membership; and toleration of the "mistakes" the Congo is making in the birthpains of its independence.

Ghana's Nkrumah, in his luncheon talk today, also suggested changes in the U. N. structure. He urged appointment to three Deputy Secretaries General under Hammarskjold with "clearly defined authority." Khrushchev, last week, had suggested the appointment of a triumvirate, each with veto power.

Rather than weakening Hammarskjold's position, Nkrumah said the change "would strengthen it, because Hammarskjold would still be the boss."

Nkrumah hinted at another reason why the U. N. structure should be changed: "It will ease some of these criticisms of the Secretary General . . . It will help also for others to give money to the U. N."

The Soviet Union has been loathe to participate in U. N. aid programs and, since the U. N. action in the Congo, has been adamantly opposed to such assistance.

Nkrumah said he would like to see a U. N. "capial development fund" capable of extending low-interest loans to the newly-independent countries of Africa. But Nkrumah made it clear that he doesn't want any U. N. fund to "preclude" the current East and West bilateral aid programs now prevailing in Africa.

The Washington Post Washington D.C. P.5 Dat 10-1-60

Associated Press

Shown are leaders of five neutralist nations who yesterday appealed to President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev to meet in an effort to reduce world tension. From left are Indian Prime Minister Nehru, President Kwame Nkrumah of Gana, President Gamel Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Tito of Yugoslavia, who was host to a meeting of the five.

51 1960

UN Alternate Selected For Lecture At Hampton

Norfolk, Va

HAMPTON, Va. — "The United Nations and the Challenge of Today's World", will be the subject of a lecture given by Charles W. Anderson Jr , Louisville attorney and alternate U. S. delegate to the U. N., on Thursday, Jan. 21, at Hampton Institute at 7 p.m.

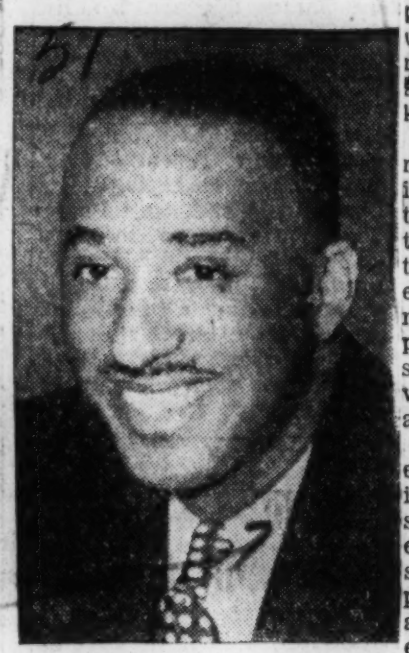
Elected a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1935, Mr. Anderson was re-elected for six consecutive terms or a total of 12 years. In May, 1946, he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of assistant commonwealth's attorney for the 30th judicial district of Kentucky.

DURING HIS TERM as a legislator, he successfully sponsored several bills for the progress and advancement of colored people in Kentucky, Within 33 days after taking the oath of office, he successfully sponsored a bill known as the Anderson-Mayer State Aid Act, which required Kentucky to appropriate $80,000 as a fund to assist boys and girls to pursue higher education courses not provided for them within the State.

A graduate of Kentucky State college and Wilberforce university where he received AB, degrees, Mr. Anderson earned the LL.B. from Howard university school of law. In 1947, Wilberforce awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1949, honored him with the alumni certificate of honor.

PRESIDENT OF THE National Bar association for two terms, Anderson is also a member of the American Bar association, American Legislators association; American Academy of Political and Social Science and national member of large of the Urban league.

He won the Lincoln institute key for making the greatest contribution toward advance-



CHARLES W. ANDERSON
Lecturer

ment of colored people in Kentucky, and the Howard university alumni award for distinction in law and government. In 1958, he was made a Kentucky colonel on the staff of Gov. A. B. Chandler.

UN ACTION SOUGHT ON RACIAL, RELIGIOUS BIAS

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (UPI) — Judge Philip Halpern of the United States Friday formally proposed United Nations action urging laws to prevent and punish racial and religious outbreaks such as the worldwide wave of swastika paintings on Jewish institutions.

Halpern put before the subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities a resolution requesting Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to collect information from governments on such outbreaks. The measure asks all governments to provide to the manifestations, measures to suppress them and their views on the "deep -lying causes and motivations."

The subcommission, on which experts from 14 countires sit as individuals without authority to speak for their governments, was expected to take up Halpern's resolution late next week. Halpern predicted the subcommission would adopt it and send it to the parent commission on human rights, which meets late in February.

The measure declares that the subcommission is "deeply concerned by the manifestations of anti-Semitism and other religious and so-called racial prejudices which have recently occurred in various countries, reminiscent of outrages committed prior to and during the second world war."

BUNCHE SAYS '60 IS YEAR OF AFRICA

The New York Times

Symposium Finds New Unity in Anti-Colonialism—U. N. Increase Is Expected

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 16 —Anti-colonialism is a common denominator in Africa, experts on the continent's affairs agreed here today.

Wash. D. 2-17-60

The prevailing sentiment of a symposium that opened tonight was that hostility to colonial powers and to what they stood for was bridging many of the existing differences among Africans.

The principal question under discussion was whether there were several "Africas" or the continent was an entity, politically and economically.

Representatives of Africa's emerging nations, diplomats and scholars gathered for the two-day meeting at Wellesley College. The United Nations was represented by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an under Secretary.

Dr. Bunche said that for the United Nations there was one Africa that "takes concrete political and economic shape and which looms daily more important" in international affairs.

Cites Rapid Emergence

He cited the "well nigh explosive rapidity with which the peoples of Africa in all sectors are emerging from colonialism." He also stressed the fact that the entire continent was undergoing revolution and urgent transition "for the most part peaceably."

Although warning against generalizations in African matters. Dr. Bunche declared:

"The peoples throughout the African continent have very much in common in their aspirations for independence, human rights and dignity, and in this sense Africa certainly is a unity."

He hastened to add that the "tremendous diversity" in languages, customs, traditions, resources, climate and problems could not be overlooked.

For the United Nations, Dr. Bunche said, 1960 will be the "year of Africa" because at least four, and maybe seven or eight, new member states will come from the continent.

Nyerere to Speak

Julius K. Nyerere, president of the Tanganyika African National Union, is scheduled to discuss "Africa's place in the World" here tomorrow. The British-educated East African leader is expected to become his country's first Prime Minister when it achieves independence.

Other participants in the conference here are the Moroccan and Tunisian ambassadors to the United States and British, French and United States officials.

Africa was chosen as a topic by the members of the Wellesley history department. The symposium is presented by the Barnette Miller Foundation, which is named after the late Barnette Miller, a faculty member here for twenty-three years.

Discussion Is Widened

At first it was planned to confine discussions to Africa south of the Sahara. However, Dr. Margaret Clapp, President of Wellesley, and Dr. Henry F. Schwarz of the college's history department, who organized the conference, decided that the entire continent should be covered.

The symposium generated so much interest that the 1,500-seat Alumni Hall, where the inaugural panel was held tonight, proved too small. The overflow was able to follow the discussion on closed-circuit television in another large hall on the campus.

Earlier, an exhibition of African sculpture was opened in Wellesley's new Jewett Art Center.

U. N. CHIEF PLANS AFRICA AID FUND

The New York Times

Hammarskjold Wants Rule Over $5,000,000 Sought for Help to New States

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 7 — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold plans to ask the United Nations to place a special fund at his disposal for the benefit of the newly independent states of Africa. He is discussing the possibility of an initial program of $5,000,000.

Reliable sources said today the Secretary General might ask the General Assembly for anything between $2,000,000 and $10,000,000, depending on the amount of support he can obtain from member governments.

Wash. D. 3-8-60.

In addition, Mr. Hammarskjold plans to send personal representatives to key points in Africa as possible forerunners of a United Nations diplomatic corps.

The technical assistance program envisaged by the Secretary General would include surveys of the national resources of the new African states, training of future government officials and the assignment of foreign civil servants to fill the gap until the new states have trained their own officials.

During his tour of Africa last December and January, Mr. Hammarskjold decided that a stepped-up program of assistance for the new states must be provided with a minimum of delay.

The New York Times

Ghana, Guinea and Cameroon have become independent within the last three years. At least three other African territories —French Togoland, Nigeria and Somalia (the former Italian Somaliland)—will achieve independence this year. United Nations officials believe that others will become independent in the netx two or three years.

New York Times

The United Nations technical assistance program is already sponsoring a number of projects for Africa. However, Mr. Hammarskjold wants to have personal control of the proposed African fund because he thinks that it is essential to get the program started without going through normal United Nations channels.

Mr. Hammarskjold plans to confine the first year of operations to a small number of states. It is understood that he plans to spend nearly half of the expected $5,000,000 in Nigeria, which, with more than 30,000,000 inhabitants, will have the largest population of any African state.

The United Nations Special Fund for under-developed countries, headed by Paul G. Hoffman, has approved three projects for Africa involving an expenditure of $4,285,500. The Special Fund is attempting to do the preliminary work on capital improvements.

To Observe Border Disputes

Mr. Hammarskjold intends to send out personal representatives to deal with expected boundary disputes among the African states. Disputes exist between Ethiopia and Somalia and between Ghana and French Togoland.

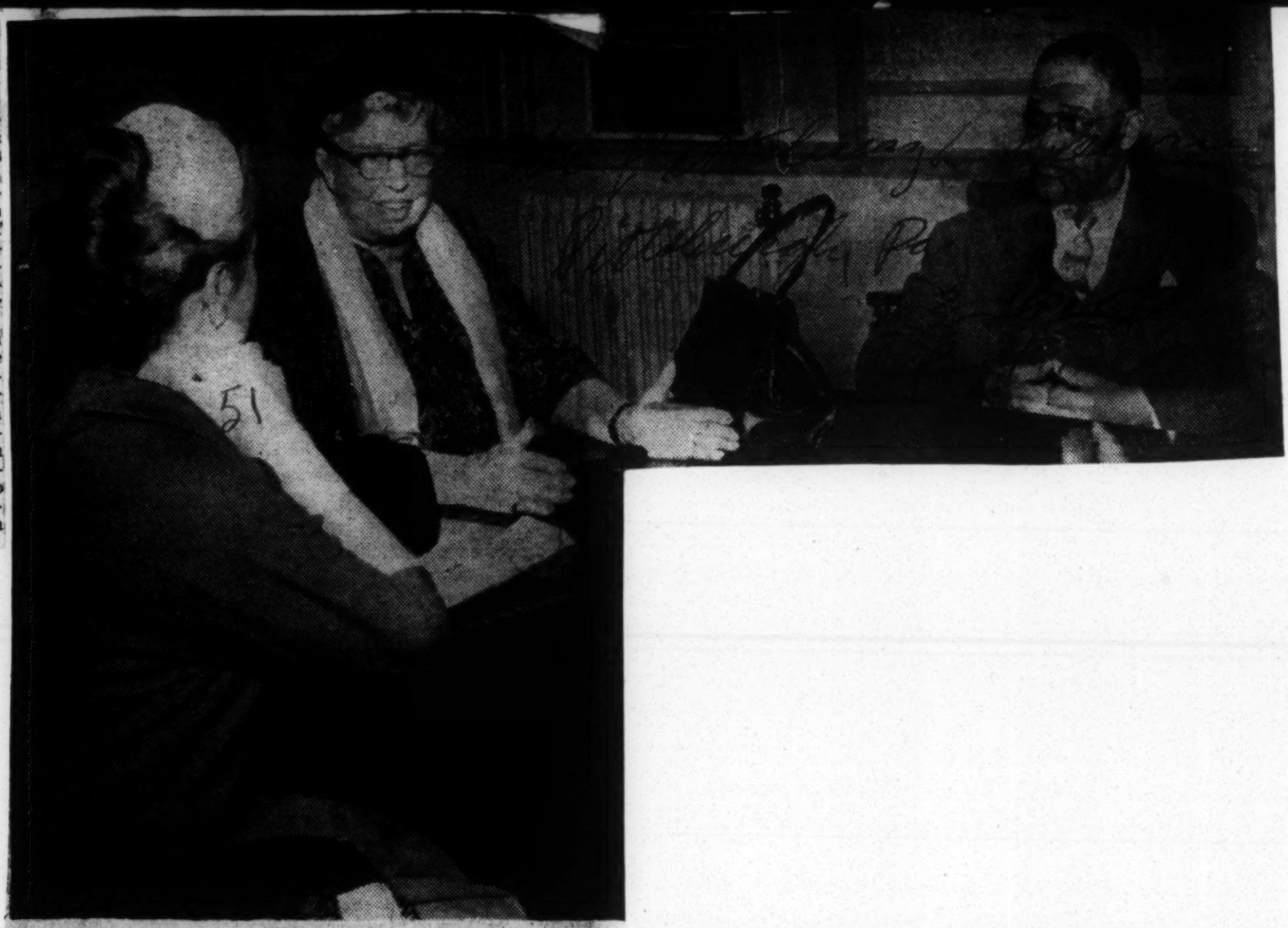
Mr. Hammarskjold's representatives may help administer the proposed Africa fund. They would constitute a United Nations "presence" such as he established in Jordan in 1958 and in Laos last year. As such they would be on the scene to observe and report if serious tension develops.

Mr. Hammarskjold's initia-

tive was partly anticipated at the 1959 session of the General Assembly, which requested him to give sympathetic consideration to requests for technical assistance from newly independent states, including "such high-level technical experts as they might desire."

Mr. Hammarskjold is expected to outline his program in a report to the spring session of the Economic and Social Council, which will discuss it in detail at its summer session before reporting to the Assembly next September.

After learning the reaction of member nations to the Africa program, Mr. Hammarskjold will decide whether to ask for an appropriation from the regular United Nations budget, for which each member nation would be assessed. The alternative is to finance the program with voluntary contributions from member governments.



INFORMAL CHAT—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt with Mrs. William Green, president of the United Nations Council of Atlanta, and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University during a recent visit to Atlanta University. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke informally about the role college students could perform in increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations.

Ralph Bunche—

Sheldpro-American Baltimore, Md

Trouble Shooter

Sat. 7-30-60 p. 9

- **Scholarly mediator eases world tensions and possibly averts World War III.**
- **Manhandled in Leopoldville by trigger-happy Belgian soldiers, he remained calm and urged those around him to do likewise during "these difficult times."**
- **His formula for success: The peoples of the world, "They have it within their power to secure an enduring peace."**

By RUFUS WELLS

When international tensions get out of hand and the world totters on the brink of atomic destruction, the United Nations turn to a suave, scholarly diplomat who has spent the last 13 years staving off World War III.

This week, as order is carved out of chaos in the Congo, this professional peacemaker, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, can be credited with another major diplomatic triumph.

He has once again done the impossible by working out a peaceful settlement, just when a grave international crisis seemed inevitable.

This was the second time he has pitted his skill in mediation against forces that would touch off global conflict.

* * *

HIS FIRST difficult assignment came shortly after he had helped draw up the charter for the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche was working as chief aide to Count Folke Bernadotte when the count was assassinated on the job in 1949. Bunche then became acting U.N. mediator for Palestine and was faced with the arduous task of securing a truce between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

Working 18 hours a day, he practically exhausted his office staff, but finally worked out a cease-fire that won for him the coveted Nobel Peace Prize.

This brought world acclaim to Ralph Bunche, but it failed to alter his friendly, easy-going ways.

He is one of the world's most decorated men, with 70 decorations, and

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

50 honorary degrees to his credit, but is as at home when with a king as he is with a common laborer.

Success little change to the man who was trained as a teacher and still considers himself one.

* * *

BORN 55 years ago in Detroit, Bunche was an orphan at 14. Instead of complaining about being poor and colored and alone, he found jobs laying carpets and worked as a janitor and mess boy to get through high school and the University of California, where he led his class of 665 in 1927.

Weighing 160 pounds, the 5-9 inch student starred on the varsity basketball team and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He later went to Harvard University on scholarships and received his M.A. and his doctor of philosophy degrees in 1934.

He taught political science, first at UCLA and later at Howard University, where he headed the department.

Long recognized for his work in anthropology and colonial policy, Dr. Bunche has traveled and studied extensively abroad.

He collaborated with Gunnar Myrdal on "An American Dilemma" in 1944 and has a numberof other writings to his credit, including four books on political status, leadership and organization of colored Americans.

As UN Under Secretary, Dr. Bunche has frequently been called a citizen of the world. He replies with:

"I'm still a good solid American—with an international perspective."

* * *

ALWAYS A fighter against racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche spurned an appointment offered by President Truman as assistant Secretary of State because of racial bias in Washington. Shortly afterwards, he left, moved from Washington, giving racial segregation there as one of his reasons for moving his family northward.

Since then the Federal Government has moved vigorously to desegregate the Nation's capital and today public facilities there are open to all.

Though the world's top universities are bidding for his service, Dr. Bunche feels he can best serve humanity by working in the United Nations to maintain world peace.

* * *

THE PEOPLE'S of the world have it within their power to secure enduring peace. Wars c$, 9, 6 3 fought by people; no matter what the weapons, the people must pull the triggers. Equally, if we are to have peace, people must achieve it.

"We can have peace when we are willing to work and pay and sacrifice for it. It is the one sure way of discouraging all future aggressive adventures can be won," he said.

In the Congo situation, Dr. Bunche found himself maintaining the peace not only on the diplomatic level but on a physical basis, when a brawl was shaping up at the Leopoldville

Dr. Bunche went to the airport with Congolese officials to await the arrival of United Nations troops. While there an argument developed between Belgians seeking to leave the Congo.

Tension was high and a top Congolese official had been slapped in the face by a Belgian, when Bunche went into action.

"Please try to be calm," Dr. Bunche told the Europeans in a soft voice, "We have a very difficult situation here."

WHEN THE tottering Congolese government is stabilized, Dr. Bunche will return to his New York United Nations office, where a steady stream of well-wishers will stream in to say "howdy."

They will include ambassadors, U.N. delegates, scientists, top ranking military officers and just plain citizens. And though he is one of the world's busiest men, the chain-smoking professional peacemaker, will find time to shake hands with each one.

Meanwhile, though exhausted by his arduous task, he will be ready at a moment's notice to fly any where in the world in the cause of peace. And this is why there is a saying around UN headquarters that when trouble brews "send Ralph Bunche and everything will be all right."

By Expert N. Y. Politico

The Pittsburgh Courier

Bunche Nomination As GOP Veep Urged

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-30-60

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In wires to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Governor Nelson Rockefeller, a New York University professor of government, has urged that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, outstanding world diplomat, be drafted and nominated by the Republican party as its vice presidential candidate.

Dr. de Grazia pointed out that Dr. Bunche is a registered voter in New York without party designation and might respond to an urgent call for a man perfectly equipped to represent the potentiality of the American life to the world.

Dr. de Grazia also reported that his recommendation of Dr. Bunche's candidacy came after a week of study following the Democratic convention and after discussions with a number of persons of differing political persuasions and occupations.

■

DR. de GRAZIA is chairman of the Analysis Subcommittee of the Planning Committee of the Republican party of New York County.

The message follows: "The selection of a vice presidential candidate by the Republican Convention at Chicago affords an opportunity for the party to rise vigorously against the threats of anti-American and anti-democratic forces throughout the world, and to strengthen civic unity at home. Respectfully recommend that most serious consideration be given to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary of the United Nations, resident of the City of New York, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, former Professor of Political Science, and an outstanding national and international leader. He has conducted himself on the most difficult and highest levels of world diplomacy with valor and skill, bringing honor to his country. The nomination of Ralph Bunche as Vice President would signal the dedication of the Republican party to the interests of all the people of America and would herald a new era in intern tional affairs. If the Republican party should recall this renowned servant of peace to the service of his country, it should not only win at the polls, but also reassert convincingly its heroic traditional leadership."

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DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

To Replace Bunche In The Congo

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (UPI) — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold last Saturday announced the appointment of India's Rajeshwar Dayal to succeed Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as top United Nations official in The Congo.

RALPH BUNCHE

Bunche has been under increasing fire both from Russia and Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba as an American "tool."

No date was set for the switch reported exclusively by UPI, but authoritative sources said Bunche was expected to return here about the end of this month.

Under Russian Fire

Dayal, now Indian high commissioner to Pakistan, was a member of the three-man U. N. observation group sent to Lebanon during its 1958 crisis. He will serve as Hammarskjold's "personal representative in The Congo.

Bunche, U. N. undersecretary for special political affairs and grandson of an American Negro slave, has turned down offers of high State department positions.

He has been criticized by Russia almost from the start of the U. N. operation in The Congo. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetzov made veiled reference to Bunche at a news conference August 20 when he said that "citizens of the United States and of other countries allied to them" have top posts in the U. N. Congo operation. Thus, he concluded, the operation must follow lines "pleasing to the U. S. A."

At Odds With Lumumba

Bunche's relations with Lumumba have deteriorated steadily. Congolese police at Lumumba's home seized two U. N. guards seeking to deliver a message from Bunche August 17.

The guards were lined up, as if for execution, but a Ghanian member of the U. N. force intervened.

The Congo government cut Bunche off the air last Friday while he was broadcasting a message to the U. N. force under a previously agreed daily allocation of time.

The United Nations played down the undersecretary's difficulties. An official announcement said it "had been originally intended that Dr. Bunche would return to headquarters in the first days of August . . . however, subsequent developments necessitated the prolongation of Dr. Bunche's assignment in The Congo."

"Bunche Needed Here"

U. N. sources said Hammarskjold appreciated the strain of The Congo assignment on the 56-year-old Bunche, who has suffered from a variety of minor ailments.

U. N. sources said Bunche was returning because he was needed here during the General Assembly session starting next month.

Dayal, 51, was expected to come here for talks with Hammarskjold before replacing Bunche in Leopoldville.

Informed sources said former president Galo Plaza of Ecuador also was expected to be named soon to a top U. N. post in The Congo.

Bunche Ends U.N. Mission Inside Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, fresh from a visit to eight U.S. airmen and two Canadians who "had the hell beaten out of them," said Monday he believes he has never been any place where misunderstanding is so deep as in the Congo.

Bunche is giving up his job as chief of the U.N. Congo operation after two turbulent months and flying back to his regular assignment in New York. His successor here is to be Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

"I leave with mixed emotions," the Negro executive told a news conference. "I am very happy to go back home and to my regular beat. But I am sorry to leave this team."

INSPIRING SHOW

"In all my international experience I have never experienced anything so inspiring in the way of international cooperation.

"There has never been anything like it in history.

"Moreover, I regret to leave because I don't think there has ever been an operation with a more demand on every individual for patience, restraint and endurance. Nowhere have international teams responded better than here.

"We have been in a pretty turbulent atmosphere. Suspicion runs deep everywhere here. That is the heritage of the immediate past, of colonialism.

"The country is full of rumors. Rumors lead to fear and fear very often erupts in panic.

Such was the highly regrettable, tragic, outrageous incident at Stanleyville airport," in which eight American Globemaster crewmen and two Canadian technicians were battered Saturday by Congolese soldiers and civilians who professed to believe they were Belgians.

'KILL KILL'

Ferrying in Canadian signal equipment, the unarmed men were attacked by a frenzied mob, estimated at 10,000 persons, swinging rifles and clubs to the chant of "Kill! Kill!"

Bunche denied Congolese allegations that Belgian soldiers are hiding in U.N. uniforms. He acknowledged there had been a black market in U.N. arm bands, which provoked bitter charges against the U.N. by Premier Patrice Lumumba's government.

"I don't think I have ever been anywhere where misunderstanding was so deep," Bunche concluded.

He spoke a few hours after visiting the battered Americans and Canadians in the modernistic hospital of Louvaninium University, 15 miles outside Leopoldville.

BUNCHE TOUTED FOR AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said Sunday he would like to see Dr. Ralph Bunche named U. S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Bunche, a New York Negro, "has made a magnificent record" as an assistant to the U. N. secretary-general, the assistant Senate majority leader said.

Mansfield added in a television interview—"I think much of the success of the United Nations in the early difficult phases of the Congo situation is due to the astuteness and the good judgment shown by Dr. Bunche."

'Congo my most trying experience—Bunche

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under Secretary and chief trouble-shooter for the Secretary General, flew home Wednesday from a 2½-month assignment in the Republic of Congo.

His return to the States ends a precarious assignment which the Under Secretary is quoted as describing "the most trying of my career."

Dr. Bunche, who resides in Kew Gardens, Queens, is returning to his regular United Nations Assignment.

Prior to his departure from the Republic of Congo, Dr. Bunche said at a press conference in Leopoldville, "I leave with mixed emotions. I am very happy to go back home and to my regular beat, but I am sorry to leave this team."

The UN trouble-shooter is being replaced in the Congo by Rajeshwar Dayal, who has been India's high commissioner in Pakistan.

Dr. Bunche and Mr. Dayal are due to discuss the Congo situation prior to the latter's departure for Leopoldville.

* * *

On arrival in N.Y., Dr. Bunche said:

"It is a difficult problem out there that only the United Nations can deal with soundly and safely.

" . . . United Nations operations are very much off the ground, and that was my task to get it off the ground."

Dr. Bunche added: "The worst is over. From here on things will improve."

* * *

DISCUSSING THE precarious Congo assignment, Dr. Bunche said that never before had so much patience and effort been required of the United Nations.

"I'm a patient man," he said, "but my patience has worn thin."

He said the main difficulty encountered in the new Republic is suspicion, "a heritage from colonialism."

Reference leads to rumors, rumors lead to fear and fear erupts often in panic," Dr. Bunche said in explanation to developments in the Republic of Congo since the country became independent June 30.

"I don't think I have ever been anywhere where misunderstanding was so deep," he added.

Dr. Bunche deplored the attack by Congolese soldiers upon eight U.S. airmen and two Canadians.

He described the attack as "a tragic, outrageous experience."

According to reports received here, other developments in the Republic of Congo were:

All Belgian soldiers were reported withdrawn from the Congo Tuesday morning, including those formerly stationed at Belgian bases at Kamina in Katanga Province and Ktona in the Lower Congo.

Fighting was reported between soldiers loyal to Premier Patrice Lumumba and secessionist forces in Kasai Province. Ten Lumumba soldiers were reported killed.

In a Stanleyville speech Monday, Premier Lumumba reversed his previous position of urging the removal of all white troops from the Congo.

He told the cheering crowd: "You must welcome white men who came to help and work with us."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE
UN Mediator back in States

Bunche Blasts Attack On UN

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo — (UPI) — The situation in the Congo appeared to be verging on complete chaos Monday, with tribal massacres throughout Kasai province and troops loyal to Premier Patrice Lumumba massing near the border of Katanga province.

Meanwhile, United Nations Undersecretary Ralph Bunche energetically protested against the Congo attack on U. N. headquarters in Stanleyville, the provincial town where eight U. S. airmen were beaten Saturday by Congo troops.

Swedish Gen. Count Von Rosen, who had been in command of UN Air Forces in Leopoldville, reported on his return to Sweden over the weekend that civil and military authority in the Congo had broken down almost entirely.

Dr. Sven G. Olssen, a Swedish missionary who was kidnapped by unruly Congo troops, told a similar story.

Authorities here expressed concern over the fate of 120 white men — most of them Belgians — who were in Bakwanga, capital of Albert Kalonji's "mining state" in southern Kasai, when Lumumba's troops took it over Friday night.

Belgian Gen. Roger Gheysen urged the UN to create a "neutral zone" on a border between Kasai and Katanga to prevent a conflict there which might explode into civil war.

Troops of Katanga President Moise Tshombe's Belgian-officered army blew up road and rail bridges on routes leading from Kasai over the weekend and manned airfields, ready to block any attempt at airborne landing.

Meanwhile U. N. officials said Monday "Shoot if you must" orders may be issued to UN troops in the Congo as a result of such outbreaks by native forces as Saturday's beating of the U. S. airmen.

Bunche, the UN's highest ranking N e g r o, protested against the attack on two Canadian officers and a Swedish civilian by Congo troops who broke into the U. N. office.

One of the Canadians was hospitalized with the eight Americans, crewmen of a U. S. Air Force transport arriving from Kano, Nigeria, with supplies for the U. N. force in the Congo.

Few Men Warrant Title

Congresswoman Pays Tribute To Bunche

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, was recently paid tribute in the House of Representatives.

The Hon. Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, speaking in behalf of Dr. Bunche, said few men better warrant the title of teacher, humanitarian, and world citizen.

In her tribute to Dr. Bunche, Mrs. Bolton said:

"Since the estabishment of the United Nations in 1945, Dr. Bunche has served the organization in various capacities as a member of the U. S. delegation and as an official of the United Nations. His successful efforts to bring about an armistice as UN mediator in Palestine earned for him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950."

UN REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGO

Mrs. Bolton continued: "When the United Nations forces were dispatched to the Congo, Dr. Bunche was named chief UN representative and charged with the difficult task of restoring order and stability to the Congo. In these efforts he inevitably came into conflict with those who preferred continued chaos and disaster, and was forced to terminate his peacemaking mission."

"However, Mrs. Bolton added, "we may be confident that his extensive knowledge of Africa and her people will contribute to a strengthened United Nations role in that continent."

Mrs. Bolton, under leave to extend, included an oversea release from the World News Service in Chicago. The release described Dr. Bunche's recall as a serious blow to the aspirations of peace - loving men everywhere.

It gave a detailed account of the UN Under Secretary's background.

The World News Service is the overseas agency of The Associated Negro Press.

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DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

The Education of Dr. Bunche

Pittsburgh Courier

Back in New York after a turbulent 60 days as chief of the United Nations Congo operation, Dr. Ralph Bunche, who won the Nobel prize for bringing about the Arab-Israeli 1949 truce, seems to be a rather thoroughly frustrated and disillusioned man.

Pittsburgh Pa.

"We have been in a pretty turbulent atmosphere," he said. "Suspicion runs deep everywhere here (in the Congo). That is the heritage of the immediate past, of colonialism.

"The country is full of rumors. Rumors lead to fear and fear very often erupts into panic . . . I don't think I have ever been anywhere where misunderstanding was so deep."

Sat. 9-10-60

Certainly the Congo chaos is the toughest job the United Nations has tried to handle during its 15 years of existence, and failure to solve the multiple problems involved may be as disastrous to the international organization as were the events which led to the demise of its predecessor, the League of Nations.

P. 12

We think Dr. Bunche errs, in assuming that the current shambles in the Congo is due to "misunderstanding" and that the killings, brutality, provocation and vandalism now epidemic are to be explained as the "heritage of the immediate past, of colonialism."

On the contrary, the existing conditions are due to a calculated and long-planned Communist conspiracy from as far back as 1953, when Red-trained Africans filtered into the Congo from schools of subversion behind the Iron Curtain.

Over 150 Congolese, for example, have "visited" the Soviet Empire since last June, and agents of the powerful Belgian Communist party have been working overtime in all provinces of the Congo since before the conference last January in Brussels.

The panic of the Belgian bureaucracy and technical corps in the Congo which deprived it of efficient government, the atrocities and the almost daily "spy" scares were all cleverly stimulated in a masterly manner to make for the "misunderstanding" which Dr. Bunche, and just about everybody else, except Lumumba and the Soviets, deplore.

Were this chaos the inevitable consequence of recent colonialism, as Dr. Bunche presumes, it is singular that nothing approaching it occurred in 12 now-independent republics of former French Africa, nor in the Sudan, Togo or Tanganyika, for example, which but recently emerged from colonial status.

It is noteworthy that even the delegates to the all-African conference in Leopoldville called by Prime Minister Lumumba insisted that the latter change his ways and cooperate with the U.N. peace mission for the sake of the future of the Congo people.

Apparently those responsible fellow-Africans do not believe that there is a "misunderstanding" or that Mr. Lumumba is just a recalcitrant firebrand.

"Great American" – Lodge

Journal & Guide

Bunche Mentioned For Cabinet Position

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 10-15-60

Special Correspondence

SEATTLE, Wash. — Former UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who will be Vice President of the United States if the Republican Party is successful in the Nov. 8 elections, is currently making a campaign pitch for the placing of "more qualified Negroes in our foreign service."

P. 1

For three days in campaigning in the Northwest last week Mr. Lodge laid stress on the general advancement of colored Americans, but in each instance linked the theme to the nation's foreign policy needs, shunning "home-front" racial considerations.

SPEAKING HERE Friday he declared that Dr. Ralph Bunche would "make a wonderful United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union."

Then, speaking on a nationwide television program Sunday, Mr. Lodge strongly advocated the appointment of a Negro to a Cabinet post, adding that Dr. Bunche would be perfectly qualified for such a position.

THE REPUBLICAN vice-presidential candidate told his national audience that he considered Dr. Bunche as one of three or four "greatest living Americans."

Actually, the idea of a Cabinet post for Dr. Bunche is not new. Some years ago when it was reported that the UN Peace Prize winner and Under-secretary of the United Nations would be named Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. Bunche said that he would not bring up his family in Washington, D. C. where they would meet with racial discrimination.

P. 12

WHILE reminding listeners on the Northwest tour that they live in a world "in which four-fifths of the peoples are not of the white race," Mr. Lodge concluded that:

Norfolk, Va.

"The United States needs all the human talent it can muster on the front line of our foreign relations;" Negro diplomats could prove the United States "does not merely give lip service to the ideals of freedom and opportunity," and "equal opportunity in America . . . . is an end in itself."

Bunche Leaves Congo To Report On Attacks

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat 9-10-60
2V 3

LEOPOLDVILLE — (UPI)— U. N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche left Tuesday for New York to report on Congo troop attacks on white men serving U. N. forces in this jungle state.

Victims of the attacks included eight U. S. airmen beaten by native troops in Stanleyville Saturday, a number of U. N. officials forced to strip and parade naked, and numerous white men arrested in various places as "Belgian spies."

Indian High Commissioner (ambassador) to Pakistan Rajeshwar Dayal, who is to replace Bunche here, left New Delhi Monday night on his way to New York. He will confer with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and probably with Bunche before coming here.

CITES NURSE

Bunche told a farewell press conference that an Ethiopian nurse saved three U. S. airmen who had been arrested by Congo troops.

"She got into the Congolese army camp, where she was threatened with being shot, but that brave nurse managed to get word to the Ethiopian unit of the U. N. force. They finally resuced the U. S. fliers."

It was not clear whether the airmen Bunche mentioned were among the eight crewmen of a plane flying supplies to the U. N. force who were beaten up at Stanleyville.

The U. N. official said he had talked to the beaten airmen, who were flown here Sunday night for hospital treatment.

STRIP OTHERS

"One of the fliers told me, 'if one shot had been fired, we would all have been killed'," Bunche said.

The day the fliers were beaten, other Congo troops burst into the U. N. headquarters at Stanleyville. Bunche said the soldiers forced everyone in the office to strip to the skin and parade naked until other U. N. workers arrived about half an hour later.

"The difficulties of the United Nations are likely to continue," Bunche said. "In no other country do the wildest rumors have such an impact as here . . . we are faced with a difficult situation, with 15,800 U. N. troops spread over a huge territory with dangerous tribal warfare situations building up.

Asked if U. N. troops could ease the situation by disarming Congo troops, Bunche replied "we have no right to do such a thing."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Unprecedented Task

New York Herald Tribune

Bunche Hailed for His Work in Congo

By Gavin Young

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Aug. 30.—If any one individual has the right to claim credit for the degree of administrative sanity now existing in the Belgian Congo Republic, he is the soft-spoken man in the neat dark suit who has now gone back to his job with the United Nations in New York, but Dr. Ralph J. Bunche would make no such claim.

Wed 8-31-60

This stocky American had made few public statements and fewer public appearances since he arrived in Leopoldville. At his farewell press conference yesterday, he was unsparing in praise for his team of experts and advisers, whose performance during the last chaotic weeks he described with evident sincerity as inspiring.

P. 2

Unprecedented Task

The achievement of the United Nations mission in the Congo is indeed an inspiring story of international co-operation on an unprecedented scale. Dr. Bunche, as the U. N. Secretary General's personal representative, has been the team captain, the man responsible for the conduct of a humanitarian adventure on the success or failure of which he saw that more depends than the future of the Congo or even of peace in Africa. The future of the U. N. itself is at stake here.

Dr Bunche said with a smile that he felt he had been in the Congo for years. In fact, he arrived on June 25 to represent the U. N. at the Congo's independence. He was still in the Congo in mid-July when he was asked to take charge of the U. N. administrative and military organization there following Premier Patrick Lumumba's request for U. N. assistance.

Gigantic Problems

Since then, he has lived with the Congo as closely as any one man apart, perhaps, from Mr. Lumumba himself. In those early days he found himself confronting almost insuperable problems of reorganization and reconstruction.

He became in spite of himself, the actual ruler of the country when the Force Publique (the Congolese Army) muutinied, shed its Belgian officers, panicked and ran amuck.

Dr. Bunche shared the fear of the foreigners in Leopoldville. He, like them, was herded from his hotel room and forced tto wait for hours in the lobby. He too was unceremoniously jabbed and butted by Force Publique bullies with cocked and loaded rifles. He has had similar treatment from the Belgians in his time.

Approaching Normalcy

Latterly, as some sort of order was restored and as the blue-helmeted U. N. troops arrived from countries as far apart as Sweden and Omaha, normal patterns of life began to reform, patiently and tactfully remoulded by the close-knit team of polyglot technicians and soldiers Dr. Bunche gathered around him.

He and they, on the sixth floor of a modern block of air conditioned flats, have been working nineteen hours or more a day studying the Congo's immediate requirements, tactfully advising Congolese ministers totally without experience, deploying technicians, doctors and the 16,000 U. N. troops in a country seventy-seven times the size of Belgium.

Dr. Bunche said there had never been a world situation which demanded such patience, understanding and restraint. He added that the U. N. task remains as nerveracking and back breaking as ever.

Bunche to Turn Over Job As U.N. Congo Chief Today

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo Republic, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche tomorrow leaves his job as chief of the U. N. Congo operation and returns to his regular assignment in New York. His successor will be Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

He told a news conference:

"In all my international experience I have never experienced anything so inspiring in the way of international cooperation.

"There has never been anything like it in history.

"Moreover, I regret to leave because I don't think there has ever been an operation with more demand on every individual for patience, restraint and endurance. Nowhere have international teams responded better than here.

"We have been in a pretty turbulent atmosphere. Suspicionruns deep everywhere here. That is the heritage of the immediate past, of Colonialism.

"The country is full of rumors. Rumors lead to fear and fear very often erupts in panic.

"Such was the highly regrettable, tragic, outrageous incident at Stanleyville Airport" (in which eight American Globemaster crewmen and two Canadian technicians were battered Saturday by Congolese troops and civilians who professed to believe they were Belgians).

Ferrying in Canadian signal equipment, the unarmed men were attacked by a frenzied mob, estimated at 10,000 persons, swinging rifles and clubs to the chant of "Kill! Kill!"

Dr. Bunche denied Congo allegations that Belgian troopers are hiding in U. N. uniforms. He acknowledged there had been a black market in U. N. armbands, which provoked bitter charges against the U. N. by Premier Patrice Lumumba's government.

"I don't think I have ever been anywhere where misunderstanding was so deep," Dr Bunche concluded.

Visits Injured Men

He spoke a few hours after visiting the injured Americans and Canadians in the modernistic hospital of Louvannium University, fifteen miles outside Leopoldville.

"They had the hell beaten out of them and are lucky to be alive," Dr. Bunche said of this latest in the series of Congolese attacks on white foreigners contributing the the U. N. peace mission.

"These men had a brutal beating—a terrific beating.

"They live today only because of the intervention of the Ethiopion U. N. troops (based in Stanleyville). Although they are much better now than they were yesterday, they are still under shock and need great care."

The eight Americans and two Canadians were listed in good or fair condition today.

First Lt. Kenneth Stickevers, of 34 Holland Court, Valley Stream, L. I., was the only American in the incident from the New York City area. He was listed as having a possible fracture of a finger, abrasions and contusions of the face back and hands.

American Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake protested strongly to the Congolese government. He said Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko apologized.

There was a slap at Mr. Lumumba from the Congolese Senate. Sitting with a quorum it voted to ask that U. N. troops intervene in the Congo's internal strife.

Bunche To Report On Attacks On U. S. Fliers

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI) — U.N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche left Tuesday for New York to report on Congo troops attacks on white men serving with U.N. forces in this jungle state.

Victims of the attacks included eight U.S. airmen beaten by native troops in Stanleyville Saturday, a number of U.N. officials forced to strip and parade naked, and numerous white men arrested in various places, as "Belgian spies."

Indian High Commissioner (ambassador) to Pakistan Rajeshwar Dayal, who is to replace Bunche here, left New Delhi Monday night on his way to New York. He will confer with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and probably with Bunche before coming here.

Bunche told a farewell press conference Monday that an Ethiopian nurse saved three U.S. airmen who had been arrested by Congo troops.

"She flung herself on a jeep taking them to prison," the U.N. official said. "She was thrown off, but she chased the Congolese in a car.

"She got into the Congolese army camp, where she was threatened with being shot, but that brave nurse managed to get word to the Ethiopian unit of the U.N. force. They finally rescued the U. S. fliers."

It was not clear whether the airmen Bunche mentioned were among the eight crewmen of a plane flying supplies to the U.N. force who were beaten up at Stanleyville.

The U.N. official said he had talked to the beaten airmen, who were flown here Sunday night for hospital treatment.

"One of the fliers told me, 'If one shot had been fired, we would all have been killed'," Bunche said.

The day the fliers were beaten, other Congo troops burst into the U.N. headquarters at Stanleyville. Bunche said the soldiers forced everyone in the office to strip to the skin and parade naked until other U.N. workers arrived about half an hour later.

"The difficulties of the United Nations are likely to continue," Bunche said. "In no other country do the wildest rumors have such an impact as here....we are faced with a difficult situation, with 15,800 U.N. troops spread over a huge territory with dangerous tribal warfare situations building up.

"We hope to have Indonesian and Burmese contingents, plus another battalion from Guinea."

When a questioner asked whether U.N. troops could not ease the situation by disarming Congo troops, Bunche replied that "we have no right to do such a thing."

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U. N. to Aid Congo and Somalia

2 Representatives to Stay On to Guide New Governments

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 4—Special United Nations representatives will remain in the new Republics of Congo and Somalia during the critical early weeks of independence.

Reliable sources said today that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, would remain in the Congo until mid-August.

Constantin Stavropoulos United Nations general counsel, will stay in Somalia until the end of July. He may stay longer, depending on the situation when Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold visits Somalia on his way to South Africa.

The Secretary General made the arrangements for the representatives to stay on in the new nations, both of which are former United Nations trust territories.

Mr. Hammarskjold is understood to be planning to leave for South Africa around July 25 from Geneva, where he will take part in the Economic and Social Council debate on his aid program for the new African states. He will stop in Somalia for two or three days. He will spend about two weeks in South Africa in accordance with a Security Council resolution requesting him to discuss South Africa's apartheid, or segregation policy.

Talk With Bunche Set

Mr. Hammarskjold will meet Dr. Bunche in the Congo and spend two or three days there on his way back from South Africa.

Dr. Bunche and Mr. Stavropoulos, who represented Mr. Hammarskjold at the independence celebrations of the Congo and Somalia, will report to him on the amount and kind of technical aid the United Nations could supply to the two countries.

Both representatives will also be expected to help with the Congo and Somalia, in particular the shortage of trained government personnel.

Mr. Stavopoulos is expected to do what he can to end or eases the long-standing frontier dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia. Trygve Lie, former Secretary General of the United Nations, took part last year in unsuccessful efforts to mediate the dispute.

Reliable sources said today that Dr. Bunche and Mr. Stavropoulos would pave the way

United Nations
Dr. Ralph Bunche

for permanent United Nations representatives at a number of key points in Africa.

Mr. Hammarskjold has already decided to send a permanent representative to Somalia and he is expected to send one to the Congo.

Pier Spinelli, head of the United Nations office in Geneva, recently undertook a special mission to Togo. Last month the Trusteeship Council established a mission in Ruandi-Urundi, a Belgian trust territory adjacent to the Congo that is expected to become independent within two or three years.

These officials will wear a variety of United Nations "hats," carrying out duties in connection with the Trusteeship Council, the Technical Assistance Program and the World Health Organization. Only one or two, it is believed, will have the title of special representative for Mr. Hammarskjold.

Associated Press
Constantin Stavropoulos

Frontier Disputes Feared

However, all of them are expected to work under the supervision of Mr. Hammarskjol and their reports will be mad available to him.

The Secretary General decid ed last January after a visit t Africa that he would need first hand information in the even of frontier disputes.

In addition to the Somalia-Ethiopia dispute, some experts on Africa are concerned about the possibility of trouble arising from Ghana's ambitions to annex Togo, Somalia's belief that she should be given French Somaliland and part of Ethiopia, and Guinea's claim to Portuguese Guinea.

There is also concern here over the possibility of an administrative collapse in the Congo and some of the other news states unless government personnel from the outside can be provided.

A United Nations program to supply such help is the central feature of Mr. Hammarskjold's aid program. He is asking the Economic and Social Council to endorse his recommendation that the General Assembly appropriate $2,500,000 this fall for his African program. He hopes $5,000,000 more can be raised by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS TOP AIDE DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE IN CONGO AS VIOLENCE FLARES FOLLOWING INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

Native Troops Mutiny As New African Government Is Born

WHITES FLEE AS VIOLENCE GROWS

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, top aide to the Secretary, United Nations.

Leopoldville, the Congo, July 12 —The violence which broke out here two days after the Independence Day Celebration, with the mutiny of the native troops, found Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Top United Nations trouble shooter, and mediator ,among the observers of the unfolding scene.

Dr. Bunche had gone to the New Congo Republic, which celebrated its independence on June 30th, for a stay of two months and perhaps longer. Officially Dr. Bunche is there to plan United Nations program of assistance to the new state. Unoficially, few would be surprised if the Congo leaders sought out his advice on a wide range of subjects on political, economic, and administration matters.

The first wave of violence which broke out last Thursday with the mutiny of native soldiers ended after a twelve hour reign of terror when the white officers commanding the troops was relieved of their duties. The mutineers had demanded an agreement from the new government to dismiss all white Belgian officers.

During the reign of terror which started Thursday the mutineers drove all whites off the streets at gunpoint and imposed their own martial law on the Capitol City of the New Republic of Congo, Africa's newest independent nation. During the day of near-anarchy the rebels almost succeeded in sealing off Leopoldville. They seized the telephone exchange, radio station and airport. In addition they cut off the white refugees escapte route across the two-mile-wide Congo River to Brazzaville after several hundred had made the crossing by ferry in the early morning.

The tension eased after Premier Patrice Lumumba announced that he had reached agreement with the rebels to dismiss white officers and form a purely Congolese army.

The Premier said the Congo had intended to "Africanize" its Army by steps over an unspecified period. Thirty Congolese arrived in Brussels, Belgiam, last week to attend the Military Academy there in preparation for officers in the New Congo Army.

Premier Lumumba announced also that an abortive attempt on his life had been made by a group of Europeans.

(Premier Lumumba's Cabinet issued a communique denying that the Premier had been the target of an actual assassination attempt but saying that several Europeans who wanted to kill him had been seized at his residence, The Associated Press reported from Brazzaville.)

Under the agreement with the rebels, Belgians would remain only as technical advisers to the army. A Congolese general would take over the top command and Premier Lumumba would continue also as Defense Minister.

Mr. Lumumba, Chief of State Joseph Kasavuba and the entire Cabinet met with mutineers at Camp Rysdorf on the outskirts of Leopoldville to work out the agreement.

At one point in the negotiations the rebel leaders suggested that Premier Lumumba resign. They suggested Albert Kalonji, Baluba leader and chief of a rival wing of Mr. Lumumba's Congolese National Movement as a possible successor.

Mr. Kasavuba will reain commander in chief of the army in his capacity as Chief of State under the agreement.

The end of the violence Thursday night was short-lived. New violence broke out Friday and spread throughout the new nation which appeared helpless in the face of developments which included both native soldiers and civilians.

During the days following the new outbreaks there has been ombe, 44-year-old descendant of a these developments. Moise Tshline of tribal Kings south to lead his mineral-rich Katanga Providence out of the Congo and set up and independent nation. White Belgian paratroopers has been sent in to help the new government to restore order. The United Nations has schedule discussion with nine free African nations which will include the Congo situation.

The United States Government with some 2000 American citizens in the strife torn new African nation has under consideration the sending of American soldiers to the Congo to secure their safe evacuation. The 24th Infantry Division is reported on the alert for such an eventuality.

In Leopoldville, Premier Patrice Lymumba admitted the situation caused by the mutiny of his African troops had gotten out of hand and asked the United Nations for help.

Bunche Is "Perfect Man" For Vice Pres.

Chicago (ANP) — A Maywood widow with "lots of time to read and think" last week urged Republicans to nominate for the vice presidency Ralph Bunche, the UN Negro trouble-shooter.

Mrs. Blance Hey, 64, of the suburb, sent identical telegrams to Vice President Nixon and local papers saying:

"As native-born white voters who are worried about our future in the world, many of my friends and I feel that Bunche is the perfect man."

Mrs. Hey said nomination of a Negro would provide a terrific counterblast to Red propaganda and restore faith in U.S. democracy everywhere, especially Africa.

Bunche won a Nobel peace prize for mediating the Palestine dispute in 1948-49. He is now in the strife-torn Congo as special UN delegate.

BUNCHE ASSERTS CONGO TESTS U.N.

Hails Patience and Effort of International Team

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 29—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, ending his mission here, said today that never before in United Nations history had so much patience and effort been required of members of an international team.

"I'm a patient man," the Under Secretary said in a tired voice. "But my patience has worn thin."

Dr. Bunche, who was Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative here for two and a half months, spoke with feeling of the United Nations effort and of difficulties encountered by the international force.

He depicted as "a tragic, outrageous experience" the ordeal of eight American fliers and two Canadians who were severely injured by Congolese soldiers in Stanleyville Saturday.

Dr. Bunche visited the ten injured men at a hospital here this morning with Andrew W. Cordier, Mr. Hammarskjold's executive assistant, and Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn of Sweden, United Nations commander in chief. The wounded men were brought here by plane last night.

Dr. Bunche said the American fliers had had high praise for the Ethiopian soldiers who came to their rescue Saturday. He said an American had told him that if the Ethiopians had opened fire it would have led to a blood bath.

He said the wounded men had told of an Ethiopian nurse who threw herself on a Congo Army jeep as it took an American away. She was pushed off but she followed the jeep to a prison, where she herself was arrested and threatened with execution before Ethiopian soldiers rescued her along with the Americans.

Suspicion Causes Difficulty

Dr. Bunche said suspicion was the main difficulty encountered by the United Nations in the Congo. He said suspicion ran deep as a heritage from colonialism.

"Suspicion leads to rumors, rumors lead to fear and fear erupts often in panic," he added.

Dr. Bunche said it had been proved that many of the rumors about Belgian spies and imperialist plots had resulted from a campaign by the Congo Government. Premier Patrice Lumumba has warned of spies and plots in several of his speeches.

Dr. Bunche asserted there was "no basis whatsoever" in charges that any Belgians ever wore United Nations uniforms in the Congo. Some unauthorized persons had worn United Nations arm bands, he said, but he added that the arm bands were of little use without identity cards, which all United Nations staff members are required to carry.

Dr. Bunche will fly to New York tomorrow to confer with his succesor, Rajeshvar Dayal, who has been India's High Commissioner in Pakistan.

Misunderstanding Noted

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, just after visiting eight United States airmen and two Canadians who he said had "had the hell beaten out of them," said today he believed he had never been any place where misunderstanding is so deep as in the Congo.

The United Nations Under Secretary, winner of the 1950 Nobel Pease Prize, is giving up his job as chief of the United Nations Congo operation after two turbulent months and flying back to his regular assignment in New York tomorrow.

"I leave with mixed emotions," the American-born executive said at a news conference. "I am very happy to go back home and to my regular beat, but I am sorry to leave this team."

Dr. Bunche, who lives in Kew Gardens, Queens, denied allegations that Belgian troopers were hiding in United Nations uniforms, although he acknowledged that there had been a black market in United Nations arm bands, this provoked bitter charges against the United Nations by Premier Patrice Lumumba's Government.

"I don't think I have ever been anywhere where misunderstanding was so deep," Dr. Bunche concluded.

Visits Battered Men

He spoke a few hours after visiting the battered Americans and Canadians in the modernistic hospital of Louvaninium University, fifteen miles outside of Leopoldville.

Hospital authorities declined to give detailed reports on the men pending completion of medical tests. A United States Air Force officer said that two of the men had possible skull fractures and one a possibly fractured spine, but that none was in a dangerous condition.

Clare H. Timberlake, United States Ambassador, protested strongly to the Congolese Government. He said Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko had apologized.

Congo Asks Britain To Train Army Aides

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 29 — The Congo Government has asked Britain to train some of its Army officers in Britain, the Foreign Office disclosed tonight.

The request was made a few days ago to Ian Scott, Britain's Ambassador in Leopoldville. A Foreign Office spokesman said officials were discussing the possibility with the United Nations.

The spokesman said that it was "not technically necessary," but Britain regarded it as the best course in this instance.

Bunche Calls Off Katanga Parley

By RAY MOLONEY,
United Press International.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, Aug. 5.—United Nations trouble shooter Dr. Ralph Bunche unexpectedly broke off talks with Premier Moise Tshombe today and returned to Leopoldville, leaving unanswered the question of whether U.N. troops will have to shoot their way into Katanga Province.

Just before he left, he averted a potentially serious incident at Elisabethville Airport. Leaders of this "independent" province of the Congo ordered a detachment of empty trucks out to the runways to block the landing of a U.N plane from Leopoldville.

Mr. Tshombe and those who back him have been determined to keep U.N. forces out of the Katanga. They feared the approaching plane was carrying an advance detachment of U.N. troops.

Dr. Bunche dashed to the control tower, grabbed a microphone and ascertained that the plane carried only civilian technicians. When he explained this to airport authorities, they allowed the plane to land.

But the civilians were not allowed to leave the plane. They stayed aboard and returned to Leopoldville with Dr. Bunche, who was reporting to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold on the sticky Katanga negotiations.

Dr. Bunche said before he left that no decision has yet been taken on future U.N. actions and that he was returning to talk to Mr. Hammarskjold because he had not been able to contact him during the night.

Dr. Bunche came here to consult with Mr. Tshombe preliminary to the scheduled arrival of U.N. troops in this secessionist province tomorrow.

After their talks yesterday, Mr. Tshombe said flatly the U.N. troops "will not arrive," implying that Dr. Bunche had agreed to a decision to hold back on their dispatch and refer the whole Katanga issue back to the U.N. Security Council.

Claims Tribal Backing.

However, Dr. Bunche said afterwards that he could take no decisions in the matter and had to report to Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr. Tshombe announced that Katanga tribal chiefs had thrown their support to him in his "opposition of the Katanga to any interference on the part of the U.N."

He said he had given the chiefs a chance to express their views on the future of the Katanga during their meeting with Dr. Bunche.

In Leopoldville U.N. sources indicated there was no change in plans to send U.N. troops into Katanga. They said the troops were ready to go.

It was not known to what extent the tribal chiefs would support Mr. Tshombe, who said he told Dr. Bunche yesterday that the appearance of U.N. troops would lead to "war in Katanga and also to inter tribal fighting."

Response Enthusiastic.

The power of tribal chiefs in Africa extends well beyond political considerations and is based on generations of allegiance. The chiefs can throw thousands of warriors into guerrilla conflicts.

Mr. Tshombe said the answer to his mobilization call was so enthusiastic "we have not got enough room to house all men who are coming forward." He declined to give any figures, however.

In Brussels, Katanga public works Minister Evariste Kimba said the Katanga armed forces numbered 3000 men before the mobilization order.

The main force keeping order in Katanga now is a 1000-man Belgian contingent. Belgium has promised not to oppose the U.N. entry and to pull its troops out when the international force is capable of safeguarding the province.

Lumumba Delayed By Plane Trouble

Associated Press.

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 5.—Engine trouble blocked the departure of visiting Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo on his homeward journey today. Two engines of his special Soviet airliner failed.

Mechanics labored throughout the day to repair the engines and Mr. Lumumba waited at the palace of King Mohamed V. The King sent for one of his twin-jet French-made Caravelles to be used in event the Soviet plane is not made ready quickly.

Mr. Lumumba wants to be in Leopoldville, his capital, by Monday but has a couple of other African stops on his schedule as he heads home from an aid-seeking mission in the United States and Canada.

BUNCHE FINDS CAIRO UNYIELDING ON SUEZ

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Jan. 10—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was given to understand Sunday that the United Arab Republic would continue to deny Israeli ships and cargoes transit through the Suez Canal.

The impression was given to the United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs during a forty-minute meeting with Dr. Murad Ghaleb, President Gamal Abdel Nasser's close friend and until recently his private secretary.

The Danish freighter, Inge Toft, which tried to transit the canal May 21, 1959, and the Greek freighter Astypalea, which tried in December, are held by Cairo authorities because their captains refuse to unload Israeli cargo until authorized by the owners.

Dr. Bunche flies to Nairobi, Kenya, tonight to see Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, who is scheduled to arrive here Jan. 21 to discuss the question of Israeli shipping.

AIDES MEET ON CONGO

Hammarskjold Sees Dayal—Indian Leaves Today

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 3—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold conferred today with Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche and Rajeshwar Dayal of India, who is succeeding Dr. Bunche as the Secretary General's personal representative in the Congo.

Mr. Dayal is scheduled to leave New York early tomorrow, arriving in Amsterdam in the afternoon and in Brazzaville Monday morning. Dr. Bunche returned here from the Congo earlier this week.

Hawaiians Hear Bunche On Rights

By HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU — "No one can say the Negro has not been patient in his struggle for full equality," Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary, told members of the Hawaiian State Legislature last week on his one-day stopover en route to Japan.

The joint session of the State Legislature was held in the historical palace of Hawaiian kings before an overflow crowd of state dignitaries, citizens and school children.

Mrs. Bunche and son, Ralph, 16, shared all the honors and the Hawaiian Aloha bestowed upon Dr. Bunche.

GROUP STATUS

"No shift in group status can be had without some resistance," Dr. Bunche said, showing his awareness of the critical situation which prevails in the South today. He continued, "die-hard segregationists can't seem to realize the Negro of the South has changed . . . He is no longer afraid of submissive."

He asserted that the "cause of full Democracy for all Americans will emerge from this unfortunate struggle triumphant. It may take time, but not too long. The Negro in America is in the final stage of the struggle for full equality."

The 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner made special note of the present Congressional fight for civil rights legislation. "There are difficulties because real progress is being made. Understanding is not easy."

Dr. Bunche said regarding Hawaii's inter-racial harmony, "You are going in the right direction.

FULLEST EXPRESSION

The United Nations is much aware that Hawaii "of all the states of the United States, gives fullest expression to one of the noblest ideals of the organization.

"For in Hawaii, peole of differing backgrounds and cultures, races, colors and religions, live and work and play together in harmony.

Dr. Bunche was greeted on arrival in the Islands by his niece, Mrs. Helene Hale and daughter. Mrs. Hale is a county supervisor for the Island of Hawaii.

RACE PREJUDICE SEEN BY BUNCHE

UN Undersecretary Predicts Full Equality

By JOHN RODERICK

TOKYO (AP)—Ralph J. Bunche told a freedom-of-the-press conference of world newspaper editors that America's top social problem is racial prejudice. He said he is certain the Negro eventually will achieve full equality in the United States.

"I do not doubt in the least that democracy will prevail over all antidemocratic elements in my country," said the U.S. Negro political scientist, now an undersecretary at the United Nations. Bunche won the Nobel Peace Prize for arranging a 1949 armistice in the Palestine war.

He inserted his remarks on the American Negro problem into a prepared address before the annual assembly of the International Press Institute.

Bunche said U.S. Negro problems are different from the problems in Africa, where the Negro is in the majority and driving toward political independence.

He indicated that for this reason there is even less doubt that the African majority will attain "its rightful position, authority and voice in the society, its own society."

As for the racial problem in America, he said it involves "the struggle of the Negro tenth of the population for almost a century to be relieved of discrimination and to attain full equality in the society with all other citizens."

"The race relations problem in the United States," he continued, "is that of a deprived and handicapped Negro minority seeking to win its constitutional rights. The dignity which is the essential mark of the human being cannot coexist anywhere with discrimination and inequality."

This last remark drew applause from the audience of editors, representing 25 countries, many of them in Asia.

Sit-Downs Justified --Bunche

CHICAGO —(AP)— Ralph J. Bunche, a Negro who has won the Nobel Peace prize, says Negro sit-down demonstrations in the South are "inevitable as they are logical and justified."

Bunche told the Conference on World Tensions it is unfortunate sit-downs in cafes and lunch counters have had to take place. He added:

"They are an expression of the utter dissatisfaction and impatience of the Negro in the South, and particularly the young Negro, with the slow pace of progress in the elimination of the material burdens and the intolerable humiliations of racial discrimination."

"These demonstrations have been spontaneous," he said, "and it is a shameless slur against the courage and the honor of these heroic young people who engage in them for anyone to suggest that they are inspired or misled by sinister forces from outside their communities."

Bunche, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1950 for mediating a dispute between the Jews and Arabs, is undersecretary of the United Nations.

He is one of six Nobel Peace Prize winners who spoke of the causes and cures of international frictions at the conference being held at the University of Chicago.

The others are Lester B. Pearson of Canada, Sir Norman Angell of England, Lord John Boyd-Or of Scotland, Philip Noel-Baker of England, and the Rev. Dominique Pire, of Belgium.

They mentioned race relations and the hydrogen bomb as among factors causing world tension and expressed the hope for a new start toward peace at next week's summit conference, and the possibility of world government in the distant future.

Tells Japanese, Racism Is U.S. No. 1 Problem

Tokyo, Japan—Speaking before the International Press Institute

[illegible] Nations Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche declare[illegible]

that racial prejudice and discrimination are the "No. 1 social problem" of the United States.

Pointing out that Africa is troubled by a different kind of racial problem where countries are emerging into independence with an explosive force, Dr. Bunche said, "I do not doubt in the least that democracy will prevail over all antidemocratic elements in my country."

The Nobel Peace prize winner spoke to 168 newspaper editors from 125 countries.

Bunche Asks Press For More On United Nations Works

NEW YORK - (ANP) UN Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs Ralph J. Bunche, told delegates attending the Congress of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers last Wednesday that they could contribute more toward world peace "by printing more about the great work the United Nations is doing."

"There is now an absence of information on the United Nations," he said, "an absence of thinking about it, an absence of using its wide facilities properly.

"Just bringing an issue to the United Nations tends to take much of the drama away from it; it loses much of its tension."

Bunche's Congo Successor

UNITED NATIONS, ANP)—Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche's successor as personal representative of Dag Hammarskjold in the Congo is Rajeshwar Dayal, India's High Commissioner to Pakistan. He is to assume his new duties early in September.

Bunche On World Tensions

(Chicago Defender)

In making the sit-down demonstrations an integral part of world tensions, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the illustrious Under-Secretary General of the United Nations, confirmed the belief held by many that agitation for racial equality is not an isolated phenomenon. It is an inevitable aspect of our times for which an equitable solution must be sought.

Bunche was one of seven Nobel Prize winners who attended a conference on world tensions under the auspices of the University of Chicago. There was no disagreement with the U.N. Under-Secretary General's view that the means used by the Negro students in their search for equality, are logical and justified.

He took issue with the irresponsible critics who applied the customary red paint to the students' revolt against oppressive segregation. He said that it is a slur for anyone to suggest that these young people are inspired by sinister forces from outside their communities.

"They know," he observed, "what their privileges and rights are and they are determined to achieve them by every legal means." Bunche, who had had a brush with segregation when his own son was denied membership into the snooty Forest Hill Tennis club in New York, has experienced the sharp sting of race prejudice despite his lofty position in the United Nations.

With Africa rising out of the suffocating dust of colonialism, racial parity stands out with greater urgency as an expression of that yet-unsolved human equation. The question of equality is no longer academic. It has become the greatest moral issue of our time; an issue that cannot be hushed or waved away by incantation or sorcery. It must be dealt with in no superficial manner, because upon its solution depends the future peace and comfort of modern civilization.

The world of color is swiftly emerging as a political force to be reckoned with. If white civilization is to be spared the tragic ends of a fanatical racial war, it must cease to indulge the luxury of segregation as reflected in Dixie's anti-Negro policies and South Africa's apartheid (separation of races). For the world of color has four times the population of the white world.

The amazing disregard of present-day realities augurs ill for the future. Indeed, its evil first-fruits are already apparent. The white man, like King Canute, seats himself upon the tidal sands and bids the waves be stayed. He will be lucky if he escapes merely with wet shoes.

Name Bunche As UN Man at Congo Fete

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Dr. Ralph Bunche has been selected by U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to attend celebration day in the Belgian Congo.

Dr. Bunche goes to Africa before the Secretary-General himself undertakes a fairly extensive African tour.

This month he goes first to South Africa for talks on the racial disputes there, as requested by the Security Council following their debate recently at the urgings of the Asian-African nations.

■

FOLLOWING HIS South African visit he will go on to Mogadiscio, Somalia and Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo.

After his on-the-spot investigations and consultations with the South African government the Secretary-General will make a full report to the Security Council on the matter.

Both representatives will also be expected to help with the Congo and Somalia, in particular the shortage of trained personnel.

PAVE THE WAY

Dr. Bunche and Mr. Stavropoulos also plan to pave the way for permanent United Nations representatives at a number of key points in Africa. The two representatives are expected to be joined by Mr. Hammarskjold around July 25. The Secretary General will stop in Somalia two or three days, enroute to South Africa, in accordance with a Security Council resolution requesting him to discuss South Africa's apartheid, or segregation policy.

Mr. Hammarskjold has already decided to send a permanent representative to Somalia and is expected to send one to the Congo.

Mr. Stavropoulos is expected to do what he can to end the long standing dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia. Trygve Lie, former Secretary General of the United Nations, took part in unsuccessful efforts last year to mediate the dispute.

Dr. Bpnche and Mr. Stavropoulos are also expected to pave the way for permanent United Nations representatives at a number of key points in Africa.

Bunche, UN Help In Congo

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, and Constantin stavropoulos, United Nations general counsel, have been named special UN representatives to the Republics of Congo and Somalia.

Dr. Bunche will remain in the Congo until mid-August. Mr. Stavropoulos will stay in Somalia until the end of July.

Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, made arrangements for the two diplomats to stay in the new nations, both of which are former United Nations territories.

Dr. Bunche and Mr. Stavropoulos, who represented Mr. Hammarskjold at the independence celebrations of the Congo and Somalia, will report to him on the amount of technical aid the United Nations could supply to the new nations.

Ralph Bunche, The Man Of The Hour

History will in future years accord to Dr. Ralph Bunche the edit for having averted a war thus far in the Belgian Congo t a time when not only the UN but civilization could ill afford uch.

At least there is light being turned on conditions in this part f the moral vineyard where people have been exploited and onfined to a primitive way of life which is not in keeping with uman status.

There is bound to be something done about a condition, hich in the space age, just around the corner from us, there e 14 million natives in this former Belgian Colony with the arming score of seventeen university graduates!

The world is too small now, and civilization is too much of s mood for such a condition of affairs to hamper the whole of ur modernized procession.

It might be news to some that the UN troops were due aturday, when UN's trouble-shooter Ralph Bunche arrived at he Katanga province capital on an urgent peace mission, aimed t heading off threats of an armed clash between natives and JN troops expected to move in Saturday.

Katanga's Premier, after declaring his region independent n last July 11th, threatened to fight if UN Secretary Hammarskold carried out his announced plans of moving in troops of the nternational council.

So, to Dr. Bunche will go the credit for the cooling off situaion thus far, and if war is finally averted, he will have done a ob which will well commend him to the ages for his quick action nd alert strategy in this troubled theatre.

There is no wonder that all over the country Dr. Bunche's ame made first page headlines for his quick actions. He will be the subject of editorials and features for many days to come nd when those are accounted for who made the impressive imprints upon this era for a lasting peace, his name will be numbered among them.

Thus far, Dr. Ralph Bunche is truly the man of the hour.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

(From The New York Daily News)

has become involved in a peculiar dispute as Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's representative in the Congo.

British Maj. Gen. H. T. Alexander, commanding Ghana troops in the fermenting new African republic, has sharply criticized Dr. Bunche for not using his UN police force militarily.

That is just what Bunche is under orders not to do.

His and Hammarskjold's Security Council instructions are to use his assorted fighting men to restore peace, and to keep out of local Congo politics.

Should Bunche set up shop as a fighting general and attempt to govern the Congo and stamp out the Katanga secession movement, he could rather easily wreck the whole UN. He is to be congratulated, we think, on being shrewd enough to take no chances on doing that.

DR. BUNCHE TALKS WITH NEWSMEN.—Dr. Ralph Bunche (center, standing), U.N. representative in the troubled Congo, tells newsmen that U.N. troops have moved into the Congo to intervene in the present crisis during a press conference in Leopoldville. Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl Von Horn arrived here on July 16 to take command of hundreds of troops pouring into the violence-wracked Congo to try to restore order.—UPI Telephoto.

Africans Are Ready To Block Conflict

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-27-60

—IN A NUTSHELL—

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Dr. Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary of the United Nations Saturday was recalled from Leopoldville, Republic of Congo. He is to be replaced there by India's high commissioner of Pakistan, Ambassador Rayeshawh Rajal.

The announcement said that Dr. Bunche, second in command at the UN, is needed in New York to prepare for the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Out of the Congo tragedy, one thing emerges strong and clear: The independent nations of Africa are able, in collaboration with the United Nations, to undertake immediate and risky action to avert a larger world conflict.

Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold dramatized the gravity of the situation on Friday when he reported to the Security Council that "incidents of a most serious nature might have faced the United Nations forces were it not for the presence on the scene of troops from the independent states of Africa.

HAMMARSKJOLD SAID during his presence in the Congo, it was obvious that the UN forces were faced with the necessity of "choosing to surrender to force or using force in legitimate self defense."

His report went on to say that the "incident at Leopoldville draws attention to conditions under which the United Nations force and the United Nations have to work."

THE LEOPOLDVILLE incident referred to by the Secretary - General involved the removal of personnel from the UN plane at a Congolese airport, on the pretext that they were suspected of being Belgian paratroopers.

One officer and three men were manhandled and searched. The officer received a severe blow and had to be hospitalized.

The report further set out that Dr. Ralph Bunche had an appointment with Prime Minister Lumumba and ten minutes before the appointment, was informed that the Prime Minister was out of his office and was unable to see him.

Dr. Bunche refused to see the under chief of the Cabinet, as suggested by Lumumba's aides.

MOST RECENT reports from the Congo indicate that the decision made here was a wise one, though at one state the Congo government leader expressed "no confidence in the UN" because the world body refused to place UN facilities under the prime minister's control.

This incident surrounded a five - point demand made by Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and rejected by the Secretary-General.

Beclouded with threats to "take other measures" unless the UN official complied immediately, Lumumba held that:

1. Congolese or other African troops must take over the Congo airfields.

2. The UN air transport facilities must be placed at the disposal of Congolese forces to move into secessionist Katanga Province.

3. The UN forces must immediately seize all weapons distributed by the Belgians in Katanga and turn them over to the central government.

4. Only African troops — **from Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Mali, Ghana, Guinea and Ethiopia — must be used in Katanga.**

5. All white troops — especially the Swedes who took over from the Belgians —must be pulled back from Katanga immediately.

Lumumba further complicated matters by declaring martial law in the Congo for six months, arresting UN officials whom he claimed were disguised as "Belgian spies," and threatening an invasion of Katanga, if the UN fails to meet his demands.

ALL THE ELEMENTS for an East - West collision were present in the Congo situation immediately prior to the dispatch of African and other neutralist troops to the Congo under the UN banner. The Soviet Union and its satellites, eager to fish in troubled waters, charred the international news channels with vitriolic attacks against the West.

Included in this great Soviet propaganda drive, was the explicit threat of committing Soviet and Chinese Communist armed forces into the fray.

The United Nations, backed by the independent states of Africa, the Asian states and the West, stood firm against the Soviet threats to undertake unilateral military intervention in the Congo. Meeting twice in secret sessions, the UN Security Council insisted that restoration of order in the Congo must go forward under the blue banner of the UNO.

INDIAN SUCCEEDS BUNCHE IN CONGO

The New York Times

Dayal Is Named U.N. Aide by Hammarskjold—Rift on Tactics Is Denied

Sun. 8-21-60

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 20—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold announced today the appointment of an Indian diplomat to serve as his personal representative in the Congo.

He will take over when Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche returns to United Nations headquarters in New York, probably at the end of this month or early in September.

The new representative is Rajeshwar Dayal, India's High Commissioner to Pakistan. He is expected to come to the United Nations soon for instructions from Mr. Hammarskjold.

Dr. Bunche, who went to the Congo with Mr. Hammarskjold in July, had been expected to return with him early in August. Because of the troubled situation in the African republic, however, he remained in Leopoldville.

United Nations officials protested vigorously against reports that Dr. Bunche's return had been occasioned by snubs from Congolese Government offiicals and by increased tension between Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, Swedish head of the United Nations Force, and Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, head of the Ghanaian contingent.

Early reports of acrimony between General Alexander and United Nations officials came shortly after the first contingents had arrived in the Congo. General von Horn had not yet arrived to head the staff and General Alexander's increasingly dominant role prompted Mr. Hammarskjold to specify that Dr. Bunche was in charge until General von Horn's arrival.

Mr. Dayal, educated at Oxford, has had career as a civil servant and diplomat. In the United Nations in 1950 he was a minister in the Indian delegation and sat as its alternate representative on the Security Council. In February, 1952, he was appointed head of the Indian delegation at the United Nations, a post he held until 1954.

Served U. N. In Lebanon

On a previous mission of the United Nations, Mr. Dayal was a member of the observation group in Lebanon in 1958.

The new personal representative was born in Naini Tal, India, in 1909. After graduating from Oxford he became a magistrate in various districts of his country, deputy secretary of the United Provinces of India under the British regime and, in 1946, was appointed Home Secretary of the United Provinces.

In 1948 he went to the Indian Embassy in Moscow as councillor, taking over the post as Chargè d' Affaires the following year and became Minister in 1950. He has served also as Indian Ambassador in Yugoslavia.

Bunche Takes Over In Congo

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ills.
Sat. 7-23-60
p. 1
-51.

NEWSMEN PAUSE here in their questioning during press conference while Dr. Ralph Bunche (center standing) U.N. representative in the Congo, informs the press that U. N. troops will be shipped to the strife-torn Congo to intervene in the present crisis. Hundreds of U.N. troops have already entered the Congo under the command of Swedish Major General Carl Von Horn.

SEVERAL editorials and news reports last week mentioned Ralph Bunche as "the grandson of a slave," who might be named to succeed Henry Cabot Lodge at the U.N. The fact is that Bunche's grandfather never was a slave. He attended Shurtleff College (Illinois) and then was a teacher in the Indian Territories.

The Nobel Peace prizewinner would never consider accepting Lodge's post at the U.N. He has tenure as an international civil servant.

Montgomery Ala.

It would be quite a demotion for Bunche to quit as under secretary at the U.N. to accept a post as ambassador from a member nation. It would be just as unlikely as for the executive vice president of General Motors to quit in favor of heading the Chevrolet or Buick division.

Backs Bunche For Secretary Of State

Say Move Would Be A 'Master Stroke'

By KENNETH C. FIELDS

With an audience of three-fourths of the world's people looking on the stage is set, and the ebb and flow of history may decree, that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche become the first Secretary of State.

Fantastic? It could be a master stroke. It could settle for all time the U. S.-Russian bid for men's minds with a ringing American triumph.

In this global choosing-up-sides, America cannot afford to be the loser. In Atomic Age international relations, there is no payoff for second best — and there will never be a second chance.

The theater for power politics is shifting — as inexorably as the shifting sands — from Whitehall in London and the Quai d' Orsay in Paris. Today, the demands of a lackey from a mud hut village in Sinkiang Province, or a thatch-roofed town in Equatorial Africa or a sharecroppers shanty in Mississippi, have assumed enormous importance.

It is no longer a question entirely of morals, or of right or wrong. The have-nots are refusing to be dictated to by the haves The flies are eating the fly paper.

This conglomeration of humanity is the black, brown and yellow peoples who populate planet Earth. They are 2,200,000,000 strong. They are in the mountainous majority.

New concepts must be developed and applied to the three out of four persons who are not white. They are demanding freedom, equality and status, and they are suspicious of the whites who now pull the strings.

They are taking sides, with nowhere to turn except to America or to Russia. This is a challenge Americans cannot afford to fling aside. If we lose these people to Communism now, we may well lose them forever.

Historically, geographically and numerically we cannot, in the long reach, overcome such a loss.

Thus, the time for "an agonizing reappraisal" of our policies, in the words of the late John Foster Dulles, has arrived. We cannot live without these peoples, so we must learn to live with them — and, to some degree, on their terms. Any alternative is frightening.

Since we have reached a foreign policy point of no return, our next Secretary of State must be multi faced and multi-talented.

He must be worldly, devoted to the cause of peace, a skilled diplomat, gentle but firm, flexible, tireless and, above all, respected.

High man on the totem pole of world affairs today is Nobbel Peace Prize-winning Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

To our good fortune, he is an American. The fact that he is a Negro is incidental, but advantageous.

The United Nations undersecretary and chief troubleshooter is a natural for the state secretaryship. He is admired and respected in the capitals of the world, and he has an unblemished record of achievement in tasks that stagger the imagination.

Highpoint of his career, undoubtedly, came when he negotiated almost single-handedly an armistic in the ticklish Arab-Israeli dispute back in 1949. For this he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize — an honor that is not lightly given.

Bunche has earned his spurs the hard but lastingly satisfactory way. He has done considerable more than discuss world problems with world leaders, attend diplomatic white-tie affairs, and obsreve the niceties of protocol, yet he has done this too.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

The California educated statesman is a thorough artisan in his field. He goes far behind the diplomatic dividing line to solve the problems he is called upon to tackle. He lives among the people he works with; adapts himself to their customs; studies their difficulties, gets close to the land and the people and gives an unvarnished appraisal of what can and must be done.

This is a far cry from the State department leadership we have had which chooses to take an overnight flight from Washington to Beruit, chat with the national leader (however unpopular he may be with his own people), issue a carefully guarded communique, then wrap up the problem—unanswered and unsolved — with pretty ribbon.

What about Bunche's education and experience? Well, try this for size:

Born in Detroit, Aug. 7, 1904, the son of a barber, the UN diplomat attended elementary school in his birthplace and Jefferson High school in Los Angeles. He obtained an AB degree at UCLA, the MA and Ph D degrees (in government and international relations) at Harvard university, and completed post-doctorate work in anthropology at Northwestern university, the London School of Economics and the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

His experience would fill a book and certainly cannot be adequately described in one short article. Briefly, he joined the faculty of Howard university in 1928, establishing the department of political science; collaborated with Gunnar Myrdal in a comprehensive study titled, "An American Dilemma," and in 1944 joined the State Department where he successively held the positions of Area Specialist (expert on African and dependent areas) in the Division of Territorial Studies; acting associate chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, and participated in the birth and organization of the United Nations.

In 1946, the United Nations requested his services on loan from the State department from which he subsequently resigned and accepted a permanent post in the United Nations secretariat.

Since that time, Bunche's career has been meteoric. He has in one way or another participated in one UN tangle after another, from the Arab-Israeli dispute to the Suez to the present crisis in the Congo.

Married and the father of two children, Bunche goes quietly and efficiently along the way to greatness.

Does all of this qualify him as a secretary of state? Once again, why not?

There are also practical considerations involved that make this the moment to appoint Dr. Bunche to this stupendous job.

First, it would give lie to the Communist fairy tale that an American Negro can never reach any degree of high participation in his own government. It would prick this propaganda ballon, once and for all, at a time when we are bidding for the support of the colored peoples of the world.

Secondly, and perhaps this is more compelling than the first reason, Bunche has the confidence of peoples and governments who traditionally distrust the white man. He could open doors of understanding that have too long remained closed.

Third, Dr. Bunche can and has risen abov eparty partisanship and deserves the post. Can either Republican or Democrat do less?

Certainly we have capable men, otherwise, in foreign affairs. We have Adlai Stevenson, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Murphy nad Chester Bowles. But, they are tied to their party's coat tails and must dance the jig accordingly.

Dr. Bunche owes political allegiance to no one.

Bunche, then, would be the master stroke — the final touch — the crowning proof that America, at last, has come of age.

Pan-African Group Praises Dr. Bunche

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sept. 10-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo (ANP) -- Delegates from 13 African nations meeting here last week expressed high appreciation for the efforts made by UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche to mediate civil strife in the Congo.

After several representatives had vocally expressed their praise of Bunche, the group unanimously adopted a resolution providing addressed to Bunche at UN headquarters in New York.

While the group was heaping praise on Bunche, the noted American diplomat and Noble Peace prize winner was across the river in Brazzaviiz awaiting transportation back to the United States.

Bunche's arrival in the United States was expected at the end of the week and he will probably make his report to the UN within a few days.

While awaiting transportation Bunche told newsmen:

"I'm a patient man," the Under Secretary said in a tired voice. "But my patience has worn thin."

Dr. Bunche, who was Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative for two and a half-months, spoke with feeling of the United Nations effort and of difficulties encountered by the international force.

He depicted as "a tragic, outrageoqs experience" the ordeal of eight American fliers and two Canadians who were severely injured by Congolese soldiers in Stanleyville recently.

Dr. Bunche visited the ten injured men at a hospital with Andrew W. Cordier, Hammarskjold's executive assistant, and Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn of Sweden, United Nations commander in chief.

Dr. Bunche said the American fliers had had high praise for the Ethiopian soldiers who came to their rescue.

He said an American had told him that if the Ethiopians had opened fire it would have led to a blood bath.

He said the wounded men had told of an Ethiopian nurse who threw herself on a Congo Army jeep as it took an American away. She was pushed off but she followed the jeep to a prison, where she herself was arrested and threatened with execution before Ethiopian soldiers rescued her along with the Americans.

Dr. Bunche said suspicion was the main difficulty encountered by the United Nations in the Congo. He said suspicion ran deep as a heritage from colonialism.

Dr. Bunche conferred with his successor, Rajeshvar Dyal, who has been India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, before leaving his post.

51 1960 DR.RALPH J. BUNCHE

HIGH COMMISSIONER-RAJESHAW DAYAL (INDIA)
APPOINTED TO SUCCEED
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE (AS TOP UNITED NATIONS
OFFICIAL IN THE CONGO)

Congo Still Seethes:

Bunche May Leave; Lumumba Warned; UN Weighs Action

Journal & Guide

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo—Here is a summary of new developments affecting the future of this republic of 14 million which became enbroiled in strife and instabiliyt almost immediately after it received its independence on June 30:

● Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations undersecretary, who has been in the UN on-the-spot troubleshooter and administrator is likely to be returned to New York about Sept. 1. The strain of day and night work and a number of minor ailments are given as reasons for his switch.

(Dr. Bunche was placed under especially heavy strain last week by repeated arrests of UN personnel and attacks on them by Congolese police and soldiers. In one incident, two of his guards, who attempted to deliver a note from Dr. Bunche to Premier Patrice Lumumba, narrowly escaped execution by a firing squad.)

● Premier Lumumba was warned by secessionist leaders meeting in Katanga Province on Monday that he will be ousted within two weeks. The premier made a radio broadcast urging the Congo people to pay no attention to secessionists, who include members of President Joseph Kasavubu's Abako Party, as well as Moise Tshombe, Katanga premier.

● UN troops from Morocco and Ghana were still guarding Leopoldville airport with orders to shoot if necessary to prevent interference with operation by Congolese troops and police, who maintain that the country is being infiltrated by French and Belgian spies.

● Communications with the former French Congo, which lies just across the Congo River, was halted by Premier Lumumba on Sunday on the grounds of blocking infiltration.

● UN Secretary General Dag Hammarsjkold on Monday was expected to make some small concesesions toward Premier Lumumba although his handling of the UN operations in the Congo won approval of nine of the 11 member nations of the UN Security Council on Sunday.

DR. BUNCHE is expected to be replaced as resident UN administrator here by Rajeshwar Dayal, former member of India's delegation to the United Nations.

The undersecretary said that execution of two of his guards, a Jamacian and a Brazilian, was prevented only by quick action of a Ghanaian guard attached to Premier Lumumba's residence.

and Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba as an American "tool"

No date was set for the switch, but authoritative sources said Bunche was expected to return here about the end of this month.

Dayal, now Indian high commissioner to Pakistan, was a member of the three-man U.N. observation group sent to Lebanon during its 1958 crisis. He will serve as Hammarskjold's "personal representative in the Congo."

Bunche, U. N. undersecretary for special political affairs, has turned down offers of high state department positions.

Indian Gets Bunche Post

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(UPI)—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has appointed India's Rajeshwar Dayal to succeed Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as top United Nations official in the Congo.

Post 8-27-60

Bunche has been under increasing fire both from Russia

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UNITED NATIONS

Africa in the U. N.

New Nations Will Bring Sharp Shift In Assembly's Political Groupings

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Last week the Security Council's unquestioning endorsement of United Nation membership for the Congo and Somalia reminded the world of the speed with which the map of Africa is being transformed. Far from resisting the anti-colonial winds of change, the principal colonial powers are recklessly abandoning their responsibilities before their subjects are ready to govern themselves. France, it is true, is trying to retain a measure of control over her former colonies, but it is uncertain how effective these efforts will be.

However, France, Britain and Belgium are moving to end their colonial rule with even greater speed than they carve up Africa. Not even an oblique reference was made in the Security Council to the obvious signs of danger ahead in the former Belgium Congo.

Leaving aside the uncertain future of Algeria, the day is near when white overlordship in Africa will be a thing of the past except in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, the Portuguese colonies and a few relics of the French and Spanish empires.

The flowery Security Council speeches welcoming the new states would have had more justification if any serious efforts had been made by the colonial powers to prepare their subjects for their new responsibilities.

Some of the delegates who made these speeches feel privately that events in Africa will follow the pattern set in Central and South America after the liquidation of Spanish rule. They expect chaos in many of the new states until strong men take over, and even then they foresee the constant danger of wars in furtherance of local ambitions.

Limited Reserves

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has begun to mobilize the limited resources available to the United Nations to deal with the problems. He already has stationed one of his lieutenants, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, in the Congo and another, Constantin Stavropoulos, in Somalia. Meanwhile, he is arranging for permanent United Nations representatives in the particularly troubled states.

The Secretary General has acted none too soon. The fierce nationalism of the new states will make it extremely difficult to prevent a series of wars over their territorial disputes. With United Nations representatives on the spot to advise moderation, and to provide dependable reports if their efforts fail, the Security Council should be in a better position to encourage peaceful settlements.

Although United Nations exhortations have had little effect on "cold war" issues, they have been received with more respect by the newly independent states of Asia. Those of Africa may prove equally respectful.

There is more room for concern over the danger of rebellion or administrative collapse, as witness the menacing developments in the Congo. The almost total absence of an educated class makes it extremely difficult to set up workable governments. Measures for the temporary importation of officials from outside Africa are the heart of Mr. Hammarskjold's projected aid program.

Little Money

The money at the Secretary General's disposal will be pitifully small. He intends to ask the General Assembly this fall for $2,500,000 from appropriated funds, and hopes to persuade the United States and other governments to donate an additional $5,000,000. At least it will be a start.

Despite their poverty, the sheer number of the new African states will produce fundamental changes in the United Nations, where the Asian-African group already totals twenty-nine in a membership of eighty-two.

In the General Assembly last year, it proved impossible, except on certain special occasions, for the West to obtain a two-thirds majority for meaningful resolutions on "cold war" issues. On the other hand, a split developed within the Asian-African group on colonial questions, with most Asians taking a more moderate line than the Africans, and the group met several surprising defeats.

Largely as a result of the French decision to grant independence to all the African members of the French Community, a minimum of fourteen new African states will be admitted to the United Nations this year instead of the four originally expected. This will bring the African total to twenty-two, more than either the Latin-American bloc or the Asian section of the Asian-African bloc.

Africa's representation in the United Nations will continue to increase, while the rest of the world has less than a handful of potential members, notably Cyprus and the British West Indies Federation. By 1965 at the latest Africa, with thirty or more seats out of a membership that will have risen to about 105, will need only a few extra votes to block a resolution by itself.

It will not be necessary to wait beyond the fall session of the General Assembly to see Africa's new voting strength in action. Regardless of what the Asian members think, the African states are determined to make a full-dress assault on Portugal and South Africa, two remaining representatives of white rule Africa.

There is reason to believe that, for the most part, the new states, bearing in mind that this will be their first appearance on the international scene, will follow a noncommittal policy on "cold war" issues.

The Western powers are pinning their hopes on Nigeria, which, with 35,000,000 people, will have the largest population of any African state when it becomes independent Oct. 1. If Nigeria lives up to their hopes, and follows what might be called a rightist-neutralist policy, this will counterbalance the rather anti-Western neutralism of other newcomers and of two slightly older and smaller states, Ghana and Guinea.

The newly independent members of the French community, it is to be expected, will stand by the West at least during their early months in the United Nations. However, the recent conversion of Liberia and Ethiopia, once reliable supporters of the West, to neutralism and strong anticolonialism makes it difficult to predict the course of Nigeria or any other prospective African members.

Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

"Cloud bigger than a man's hand."

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

CONGO

The New York Times

Ralph Bunche, U. N. Secretariat official in the Congo.

Bunche Defends Policies of U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations special representative in the Congo, said criticism of U. N. Congo forces by Maj. Gen. H. T. Alexander is "neither valid nor fair."

Alexander, a British national, has been commander of Ghana's military contingent in the Con-

go. He charged that some of the recent difficulties of U. N. forces were caused by failure of their commanders to issue clear instructions on the use of force.

Bunche defended the U. N. policy of limiting U. N. forces to use weapons only in self-defense. He said he believed the U. N. forces had gained in prestige by displaying restraint even under severe provocation. Bunche, who is in Leopoldville, sent a cable to U. N. headquarters on the issue.

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MRS. ZELMA WATSON GEORGE

Associated Press

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Applauds Declaration

Zelma Watson George, the United States' only Negro delegate to the United Nations, stood and joined in applause when the U. N. General Assembly voted, 89-0, with nine abstentions, to approve a declaration calling for an end to colonialism. Mrs. George's spontaneous gesture of personal support came after the U. S. had abstained.